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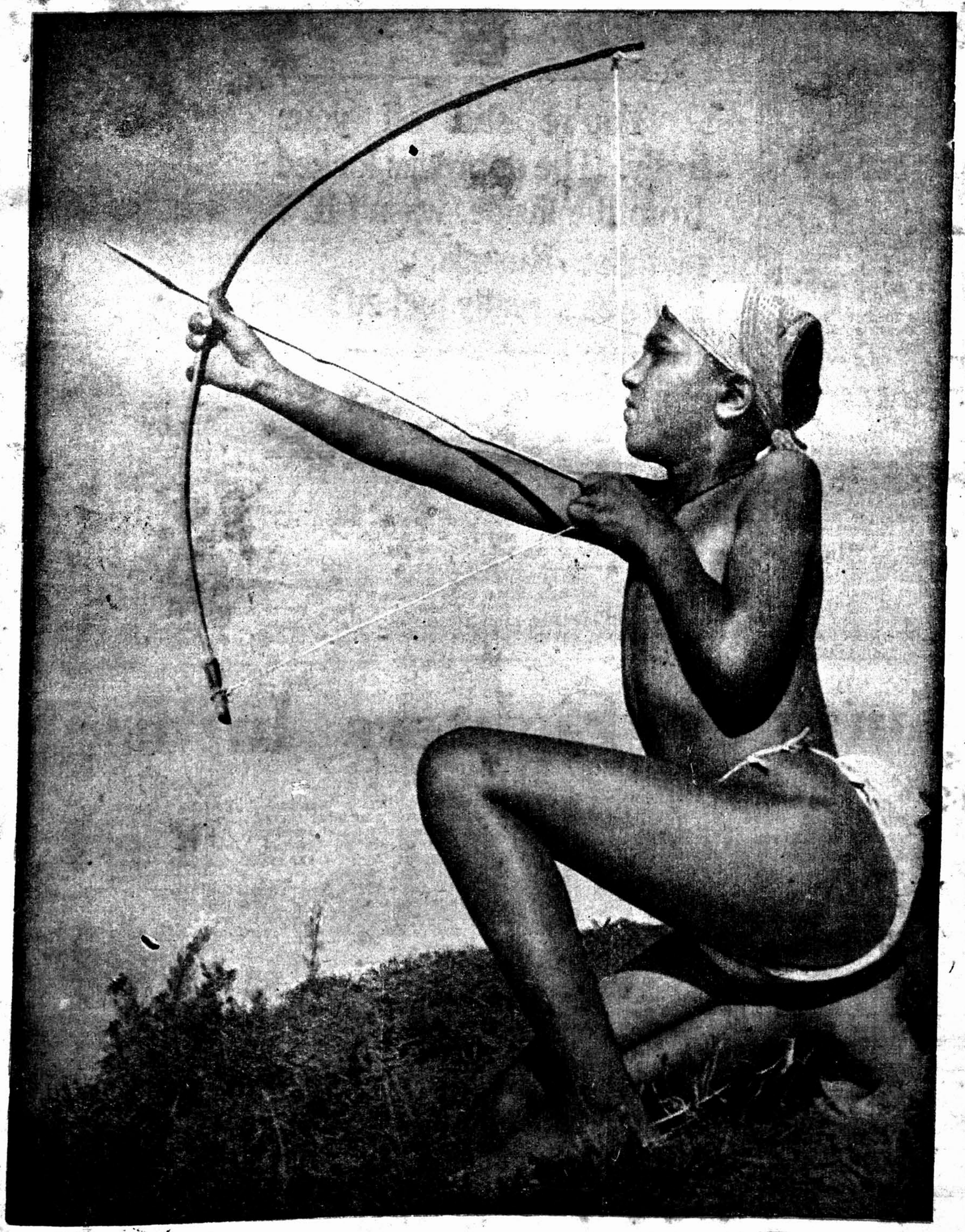
Straight & True



—Amardas Gondlia, Baroda.

'Lose Empire, Win India'

OUR SHORT STORY

By JAMES FREEMAN

THE DOOR WAS LOCKED!

By some unexplainable error it was first announced over the loud speaker in the square that Seth Sheldon had won the senatorial election. Soon, however, the correct returns came in. Rueben Wilder had won by a wide margin.

In the excitment no one saw the figure fall from the eighth story window of the Stuart building Then suddenly a woman's scream was heard above the cheering. The cheering died away. A man shouted hoarsely. Word was flashed through the crowd that Seth Sheldon had killed himself by jumping from his office window to the pavement below.

Chief of Police Paul Samuels was fortunately close to the entrance of the Stuart building. He started for the door, elbowing his way through the crowd. Ahead of him he saw Joe Russell, who was Reuben Wilder's campaign manager, running up the steps.

The Stuart building was an old timer. No elevator service had been installed. Joe Russell had already reached the second landing when Chief Samuels got into the building. Samuels paused only long enough to issue orders to two patrolmen who had followed him. Then he went up the stairs after Joe Russell

Puffing, his face red and perspiring, Chief Samuels reached the eighth floor and found Joe Russell trying to open the door into Sheldon's office.

"It's locked from the inside," Joe said. "Shall we break it down, Chief?"

"Yeah", said Samuels. "we'll break her down." He looked at Joe closely, remembering how bitterly he had hated Sheldon because Sheldon had almost swung the election his way by digging up that story about the North road contract. It was curious, he thought, this interest Joe was showing in Sheldon's suicide.

Both men put their shoulders to the door. There was a sound of splintering wood. Then a panel gave way. Samuels reached inside just as Joe Russell gave a mighty heave. The door came off its hinges.

Samuels went quickly across the room, threw up the window and looked down into the street where a crowd of awe-stricken people gathered around Seth Sheldon's body.

Samuels roared to be heard, and when several of the blue-coated policemen who were trying to keep order in the crowd, looked up, he signaled to them to join him.

"The poor devil couldn't take it, I guess." Joe Russel said later. Joe was looking around with curious glitter in his eyes.

"Guess not," said Samuels. He walked over to Sheldon's desk and glanced at the papers scattered about its surface. "No suicide note," he said.

"He wouldn't write one," Joe said. "Not him. He just couldn't take it." He produced a cigarette and lighted it.

Footsteps sounded on the stairs. Four officers appeared in the aperture.

Samuels said: "Davis, you and Harris go down three stories and bring Charlie Henley up here. You'll find him in his office. If he's changing his clothes, bring the clothes too."

Davis and Harris hesitated, then looked surprised. Joe Russell looked up sharply, smoke trailing from his nose. "Hey", he said, "wait a minute." He started for the door.

"Stay where you are, Joe!" Samuels said sharply. "Clancy, you keep your eye on Joe. Davis and Harris, get going."

The two officers went down the stairs. Joe Russell crushed out his cigarette with exaggerated casualness. "Paul, what's on your mind?"

"Plenty. But you've nothing to worry about, Joe, if Henley isn't changing his clothes."

Joe Russell laughed and reached in his pocket for another cigarette. Samuels said: "Watch him, Clancy," but Joe's hand came out with only the cigarette.

After awhile Davis and Harris came back. They had Henley with them. Henley was in his shirt sleeves. Davis was carrying a coat over his arm. Samuels took the coat and looked at it. Then he crossed to Joe Russell and compared the coat with the one Joe was wearing.

"That's it," he said. "Now I got the whole story. Clancy, put the cuffs on Joe."

"Listen, you dope, you're nuts! What's the idea? Listen, you saw me come in here yourself. A dozen people did. You can't blame me for this."

"It wasn't you we saw coming in," Samuels said. "It was Henley here, wearing a suit of clothes exactly like yours, and a hat too. You two look alike, you do. Henley ducked into his office, and I found you at the door here, acting as though you were trying to get in, when in reality you had just come out. It looked convincing too."

"You're still off your trolley. The door was locked on the inside, wasn't it?"

"No. When I put my hand through the open panel there wasn't any key on the inside. How could that have been?"

"Sheldon locked the door then threw the key away, or took it with him. That's easy."

"Maybe it'll be just as easy to find the key in your pocket. Then, too, the window was closed. Remember I ran across and opened it and looked out? Who closed after Sheldon jumped out? If he did jump. Which I don't think—Grab him, Clancy. Good. That settles that."

"The poor devil couldn't take it, I guess", Joe Russell said.

"You're still off your trolly. The door was locked from the inside, wasn't it"? said Joe Russels. But was it really locked?

Europe's Fighters In Exile

For the first time in history, the recognized Governments of eight Allied countries—Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia and Greece have established their headquarters in England.

One of the brightest chapters of the war, and one which has been lost in the flurry of headlines, is the story of these Governments-in-exile which have gone on fighting even after their countries had been overrun. Their contributions to the united war effort have been so great that their importance will probably not be fully determined until the war is over.

Militarily, the eight Governments-in-exile have put an army of 300,000 men in the field. The Poles, though theirs was the first country overrun in the war, have the fifth largest army among the United Nations—150,000 men in Russia, Iran, Egypt and England.

Fighting Armies

Recruits escaping from conquered Europe at night in small boats are also swelling the ranks of the Greek, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Yugoslav armies in exile. Fighting French units though General de Gaulle's movement is not recognized as a Government-in-exile have fought in the Middle East. In the Ethiopian campaign, French Spahis, Foreign Legionnaires and colonial troops marched 1,000 miles through the heart of Africa to help break up Mussolini's East African empire.

In the air, 10,000 Poles, 1,000 Czechs and 600 Greeks are flying with the R.A.F. The Polish Kosciuszko squadron, before it was switched to night-fighter duty bagged many Nazis like the other famous squadrons in the R.A.F., was famous for taking more chances "than the buses in Piccadilly during the rush hour." Polish, Czech, and other "exiled" airmen helped form the umbrella of air power over the Channel that made the Ranger-Commando raid on Dieppe possible.

On the sea, the Governments-in-Exile contributed some 8,500,000 tons of shipping to the Allied war effort. The Norwegian merchant marine, fourth largest in the world, is busily hauling the sinews of war to every fighting front, despite huge bribes offered by the Nazis over the radio to the 27,000 Norwegian seamen to take their vessels into German-controlled or Japanese ports.

The Norwegian and French navies, 110 ships including one battleship, light cruisers, destroyers, corvettes and mine-sweepers, are also fighting, as is the bulk of the Dutch fleet, which escaped from the East Indies, and several Polish destroyers.

The colonial empires of the Governments-in-Exile are contributing sizably to the United Nations' war effort.

Post-War Plans

Politically, despite the fact that they rule no more on the continent of Europe than the hearts of the people they represent, the Governments-in-Exile have prevented the Axis from consolidating its territorial gains, have kept it from setting up Nazi-controlled governments in Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, Holland and elsewhere which could claim to represent the people. Even in Norway, where the Nazis succeeded in setting up the Quisling Government, the Norwegians owe allegiance to King Haakon, and take every opportunity to show it.

The Governments-in-Exile are also taking an active role in planning for post-war Europe.

(—"New York Daily Mirror").

By George Roboz

"Yes mum, all our milk is paralysed by a government anarchist."

"Is that woman you had recommended a good cook "
"She goes to church regularly."

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'Lose Empire, Win India'

Noted American Author Says: "If We Lose The Goodwill Of Indian People, We Have Lost All"

(The following article was written in July last and published in the American press.)

Caught between giant pincers—Japan in the east, and Germany not far in the north—people here are waiting for the rains and, these are India's last hours of Non-Violence.

Whether the long British-kept peace is broken by the revolt of Indians demanding freedom at a moment when there is a peril of losing India to the Axis or whether as a nation she will stand united against invasion, concerns us as vitally as the outcome of the battle for the Caucasus.

Though few Americans appreciate the importance of the help that India has already given to us, fewer still realize how decisive India could become against us The country is larger than all the territory yet conquered by Germany. It has twice the Nazi Empire's man-power. Its resources are tremendous. With the exception of Britain, Australia and Russia, it constitutes the sole remaining allied industrial base and as a consequence of its being outside the Western Hemisphere it is our last bastion in South Eastern Asia.

India Must Be Saved!

If India were to fall into the hands of the Axis, we not only lose our only present supply road to China, but the latter will come under hitherto unequalled pressure to submission. Even if China held, we will any way be obliged to abandon the idea of driving Japan from her southern conquests by land assault. Positions throughout the near and the Middle East are likely also to be untenable without Indian aid Our whole strategy—probably the outcome of the war itself—would be profoundly altered.

So India must be saved for the Allied cause, if humanly possible. To help to save it must understand the minimum conditions for its salvation. It may be that those conditions as seen through an Indian Nationalist's eyes are distorted, but those eyes must do India's fighting. Hence it is important for us to know at least as much as the Axis knows about them. At the moment there is still a small percentage behind the war. Why?

The best place to start hunting for the answer is the little town Wardha, which lies in the heart of the Central Provinces in India, at the junction of two main railways where some 30,000 brown men consider themselves as children favoured by God Not because there are any special charms in Wardha itself. The thermometer here hits 120 degrees or more, and many people here die annually of heat and the water is polluted. There was a cholera epidemic when I visited it and much of the population was affected by malaria. The soil round about the place is sandy and the landscape flat and uninteresting

"Whole Of Universe"

Squatting bare-foot inside on a matted floor, and decently wrapped towards the middle with several yards of cheese cloth sits a toothless old man of 73 with a growth of gray hair sprouting from his unexpectedly strong, broad chest and a spinning wheel his knobby knees As you have guessed long ago he is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi And a collection of buildings, chickens and cows, scorpions and poisonous snakes that infest the place and strange kindly spinners and toilers around carrying out Gandhi's creed—they are Ashrams, what the Mahatma calls Sevagram or Village Service.

Britain's chief thorn in the flesh—the Mahatma—thinks up ways and means of causing Mr Churchill new headaches and administers purgatives to relieve the aches of patients in his hospital. The latter specializes in mud-pack cure for high blood pressure—Gandhi's own remedy. Here also he edits "Harijan" the most influential political weekly in India. As a journalist, Gandhi is a kind of combined Dorothy Thompson—Dorothy Dix. And he has just as strong opinions on every subject as ladies have on writing, ranging from advice to young maidens on their conduct when about to be raped to recommendations to Mr. Churchill on how to run the war. The world would be a different place if Americans followed Dorothy as religiously as India follows Gandhi.

Yet, it is literally a fact that this chocolate-coloured Mickey Mouse—a name given to him by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, one of his faithful disciples for years—is in India still the most important man alive. It is a fact that you cannot follow the doings of the Indian National Congress—the majority political party here—without knowing Gandhi You may be just as baffled afterwards of course, but to attempt to understand without seeing him at all especially against the background of Sevagram, which Gandhi says contains "the whole of the universe", is to make life unnecessarily complicated

Personally I travelled from one end of India to the other before making a pilgrimage. I attended the session of the All-India Congress Committee in Allahabad and spent hours talking to Nationalists there and later went to Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and elsewhere. I interviewed anti-war Socialists, pro-war Communists and student leaders, pro-Axis followers of Subhas Chandra Bose, Moslem adherents of Mohammad Ali Jinnah and peasants and industrialists in search of a political mean.

He Is The Man, He Is The Mind!

But somehow the common denomination was missing. It was hard to find a single focus by these people. Oddly enough it was the Viceroy who finally convinced me that I could not delay longer my visit to Gandhi whom I had not seen for ten years "The Congress is nothing but Gandhi", he said "It was and still is his organization. Always it will be his till he dies, It pivots entirely on Gandhi's political genius" And so it does. What the Viceroy would not concede was that the Congress was also Indian nationalism.

Gandhi's own remarks offer a few ready-made answers however He is distinctly hard to take for any one schooled in the terminology of materialist politics. Pronouncements exasperatingly enigmatic are making him appear at worst a political buffoon and at best a perambulating paradox.

When he decided recently to launch another "last struggle" for Complete Independence, he described the movement as a big favour to Britain. His proposal was "conceived in the friendliest spirit." He is anti-British from head to foot and there are plenty who will agree with him.

Few Indians are ruffled by Gandhi's indulgence in paradox and contradiction. Intuitively they understand his meaning within meaning. Nearly all the upper class Indians are like Gandhi, dual personalities. On the one hand prognostics with faiths founded on the material facts of life; on the other mystics and romantics. Most Indians admit this fact and explain Gandhi by saying that he speaks two languages. One language, couched in terms of mysticism, metaphysics and tradition, is understood by the Indian masses, the other is the modern language of political realism. Both characters are true of Gandhi and both are essential for his hold on India. "You must separate Gandhi the personality from Gandhi, the national leader" said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whose mind is of a very different order to me explaining the phenomenon. He is a highly practical politician. He is able to compromise and bargain as well as anyone when acting as leader. But he never gives up his right to speak out his mind. It is a confusion of the two roles in reportage of Indian nationalism that often makes the latter seem incomprehensible and gibberish to the outside world.

The important thing to realize is that however odd some of Gandhi's utterances may seem to us, none of them invalidate him as the National leader. Indeed, they strengthen him with the Indian masses. He is the man, he is the mind, he is the great soul whom most Indians trust, adore and blindly obey, with what physical and moral courage they possess.

Though the effects of intrusion of his personal philosophy on India's political thinking are often fantastic, nevertheless there is nothing dum about Gandhi when finally he gets down on all fours to plan a political move. The resolution he drafted, in common with the Working Committee, last July was a cogent example. That resolution summarised the Congress attempt to win "real power" by an Indian National Government "so as to enable the nation to make its fullest contribution towards the realization of human throughout the world." It stated the Congress wish to change the illwill against Britain into goodwill and make India a willing partner in the joint enterprise of securing freedom for the nations and peoples of the world. It invited the British to give up power and help Indians to form a provisional government and agreed to the continued stationing of foreign troops under Allied Command. Here it indicated a desire to negotiate on these points Finally, it threatened a mass struggle against Britain if the appeal was rejected

Broken Pledges

Many in India questioned Gandhi's wisdom in threatening the use of his favourite weapons in this crisis of world freedom. But let none in Britain and America delude himself about this: Gandhi still personifies and articulates more than anyone else the thinking processes in the Indian cranium. And grievances listed against Britain by the Congress likewise are shared by virtually every educated Indian as well as a larger section of the masses than is generally supposed. It is now time to examine what those grievances are.

The first thing to remember behind all Indian complaints is the back-ground of nearly two centuries of British domination and the history of twenty years of Indian struggle to get rid of it by reasonable methods of non-violence. These years for the most part have been a failure and frustration. It is never forgotten that among the latter is what most Indians consider Britain's broken pledge of self-determination in exchange for Indian aid in World War I.

The second and the latest chapter in the battle for freedom began with the outbreak of the present war. A constitutional Government was already operative when Britain declared India a belligerent. The result was that ministries in all Congress-controlled provinces resigned Although since 1939 the Congress several times offered to get fully behind the war effort, if permitted to form a Provisional Government with Central responsibility, Britain has not yet yielded to the point.

Actually the Congress can at any time resume control in the provinces and through them might exercise great pressure on the Viceroy if they chose. Though British Governors in the Provinces retain veto power, it was not used during the period of provincial self-government. But to remind Congressmen that they are thus rejecting half a loaf because they cannot have the whole now only brands you as an apologist of Imperialism.

"Indian nationalists are like Irish" said Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar a Congress leader who lately broke away from Gandhi over the war issue, to me. He added. "They have been fighting the British so long that they have become incapable of weighing the value of what they already possess in relation now, and the worse menace."

The accumulation of pre-war plus war-time frustrations has now become pathological. It manifests itself in the most profound suspicion of British. No amount of Churchillian eloquence dispels that distrust. To their list of reasons for hating Mr. Winston Churchill, Indians have now added the insult implied by his specific exclusion of India from the terms of the Atlantic Charter.

Among the steps leading to the final disillusionment, many Indians now list the Cripps episode which is especially wounding to Indian liberals who are pro-British nationalists. The latter have for a long time pinned their faith in the peaceful changeover of this country on the goodwill of the British Labour leaders, among whom Sir Stafford Cripps was most highly regarded. When he came to India dramatically to settle in a fortnight the terms of Indian co-operation with eluded the Viceroy for over two years, the hopes of the whole country were raised to a high point. The subsequent discovery that Sir Stafford Cripps could not offer Indians even immediate dominion status was disastrous let-down. He simply miscalculated, thinking that a guarantee of independence after the war was enough, overlooking the changed situation with Japanese victories and the fact that Indians regarded the after the war situation now as less certain than after-life

Indians Are Fed-Up

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself made an astounding statement about Sir Stafford Cripps to me "Cripps did Britain more harm in India than any Englishman sent out here in the past fifty years." He said: "Cripps insulted both our trust and intelligence." Pandit Nehru was far from alone in believing that no longer can they rely on

(Continued on page 18)

By EDGAR SNOW

All About The Solomons

Where The Japs Are On The Run

The chart is grey and ominous, like an eighteenth-century print. The papers are stiff with weather splashes and salt water.

There are names that breathe life and adventure and colour: Santa Cruz, for instance, where approaching an Anglican Bishop was once martyred; Gente Hermosa, which a Portuguese mariner pleased by the native women, named "Beautiful People"; Pitcairn Island, the Ladrones (Robbers) where the Spaniards were robbed and killed; Three Kings Island, found on the Feast of the Epiphany; Disappointment Island.

Across this Admiralty chart stream rows of tiny figures. A day's steam from East Cape, New Zealand, for instance, are the figures 4380, which is how the hydrographer says the ocean is nearly five miles deep.

A little eastward, in the Kermadees, the chart says "5155 Red CL", meaning that a few feet short of six miles down the sea washes red clay

These are the marks from countless mariners plumbing the water and scraping the bottom to find out where and what it is. It has gone on for centuries; now a skipper can buy it all for 4s. 6d. from the Admiralty.

Here and there, letters beside the figures or beside a vicious little dotted circle tell of shipwreck and danger, warning the skipper to look out: "Landing dangerous," or "Bay of Wrecks" (dangerous).

Curtly, the general Pacific Ocean chart gives light and hope to the seafarer in trouble: "Provision and clothing depots established in the Auckland, Snares, Kermadec Islands."

Caution!

Larger scale charts add a further warning: "Caution is necessary whilst navigating among the low, reefy islands of the Pacific Ocean. The several details have been collected from the voyages of various navigators extending over a long series of years; relative positions of the many dangers may therefore not in all cases be exactly given"

From its ominous note the Admiralty now turns to a positively menacing note: "Caution. As these islands have been only partially examined and as the larger parts of them are quite unknown, great caution is necessary while navigating in this vicinity."

Dotted around are pinpoints for atolls, with bracketed texts such as "Not examined, 1933", "Reported to lie two to four miles to the west," "Shoal reported, 1908", "Stewart Isles—this group is reported to lie about 13 miles to the eastward of Exposition, shown 1933."

"P.D." [position doubtful] and "E.D." [existence doubtful] abound.

Little enough is known about the Pacific and when the war is over there will be told some fascinating tales of discovery and exploration. Nearly everything about the Solomons is unknown or uncertain. They are the Cinderella of the Pacific. Apart from missionaries and traders few ever bothered to visit the place.

They form a double chain, including six of the largest islands in the South Pacific, with an area of more than 14,000 square miles, some of them twice the size of the biggest in the Hawaiian chain.

Between the two chains is a narrow sheltered sea, and at the south end, snugly between Malaita (larbely unexplored) and Gaudalcanar, is the fair-sized isle of Gela once Florida (for its flowers).

Off its south coast lies the islet of Tulagi—a great palm-studded lump of coral washed by a pleasant sea breeze. Between runs a narrow strait of sheltered water with a harbour where the Japs were already making a seaplane base at the time of the Coral Sea battle in May.

Tulagi used to be the local capital of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, governed by a resident Commissioner with an Advisory Council under the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. It was the capital till the civil administration sent their wives and children away in December, and in January quietly pulled themselves out, leaving none but the missionaries to uphold the white man's name.

—Plus A Population

It is the usual kind of South Seas trading port, with single storey wood and asbestos bungalows with corrugated roofs, a main street of rough gravel, some passable side streets, three or four slender wooden jetties, a tin mission, and a church or two plus a population of, say, 2,000 or 3,000.

There are monstrous mosquitoes and ants, gorgeous butterflies and birds in the mountains. The sunsets are greener and more purple than any Blackpool postcard.

The men who matter are the missionaries, and since I have met these intrepid folk who have brought to the South Seas what they know about civilisation and deserve blame for none of the European vices. I have learned to discard the idiotic tales about clergymen making natives wear shirts and trousers and teaching the black boys all sorts of things they don't need to learn.

The principal European traders have done little for the native welfare; even the civil administrations have been hampered by a lack of funds.

Unless started recently, there was no Native Affairs Department, no official anthropologist, no official Department of Agriculture save one subsidised by an entomologist brought in for a few years to deal with problems affecting the traders.

There was no official apprentice system, no European staff to maintain liaison with the missions in the social and welfare work they did off their own bat. In 1940 the official survey of these problems was the first step.

The scenery is as varied as anywhere in the South Seas: atoll and lagoon, surf-bound reef and palmgirt shore, white sandy beaches, volcanic bays, steep jungle-clad mountains with great waterfalls.

A Patchwork

Culturally the islands are a patchwork quilt largely of Papua-Melanesian origin, though partly Polynesian. Ninety thousand natives were lately head-hunters. In some parts they still dwell in hamlets in groups of 100 to 300 folk apiece, usually in bamboo huts built on piles beside the shore, with outrigger canoes moored to hand for fishing. In some hamlets economics are the tie, in some the family or clan. Few have any organic relation with the village next door.

The Yellow invasion began in February, when the northernmost isle of Buka was surveyed by enemy reconnaissance. Later the Japs landed to find the airfield abandoned. There were several such fields of a sort, and for a month or two they bombed them, until May saw the coast clear, and nosed along down towards Tulagi to find we had quit that place, too, without a fight.

Lacking enough troops even to hold Australia and New Zealand at that time, and lacking the naval forces to ward off an invasion even after the Coral Seas battle, we could do little other than let them come.

From Tulagi they pushed on, and in June overran Guadalcanar. Here there is a good stretch of level ground, ideal for a proper airfield. The Japs set to work almost at once; reconnaissance reports told of more and more steamers slipping in and out in a growing rhythm until in a few weeks we could see men at work on the field.

With Tulagi developing with anti-aircraft batteries being set around and with this great new airfield springing up the threat was obvious.—"The News Chronicle."

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An Inqilabi 'Mushaira'

Proletarian Poets Of Bombay Sing Of Freedom And Revolution

By SAJJAD ZAHEER in "People's War"

Recently an event of considerable political and literary significance took place in Bombay. The Unity Week Campaign was rounded off by a "Mushaira" of a unique kind, an "inquilabi Mushaira", a gathering for the recital of revolutionary Urdu poems, specially composed for the occasion, on the themes of national unity, the heroic deeds of the Red Army on Indian freedom and the need of national defence against the Fascist aggressors. Under a "Shamiana", in the heart of Muslim Bombay, a large audience came to listen to these poems. Probably the organisers themselves did not expect as large an audience as foregathered here, the whole place was packed and many people stood patiently in the approaches to the "Shamiana." It is true that a "Mushaira" has a strange pull on our people, in whom the traditions of folk poetry and folk song are still living. But what is to be marvelled at is their deep and real interest in literture —even in its sophisticated forms —their sound judgment, and just appreciation of the most complicated literary forms, and above all their ability to use these literary forms as weapons in the great social struggle in which they participate.

Who were the poets here? Except for two or three, MAKHDOOM from Hyderabad and SARDAR JAFRI from Lucknow, none of them were known in the literary world at all. One after another they came, more than eighty per cent of them Muslim "mazdoors" of Bombay and Ahmedabad, and recited to the audience their compositions, some in melodious tones, others as plain recitation. They laid bare to us their burning desire for the freedom of their Motherland, their preparedness to sacrifice their all so that India may be free, their downright denunciation of British Imperialism, their determination to unite and to fight and destroy Fascism. Of Hitler and Hitlerism they spoke in the most withering terms. One poet wrote:

On Hitler's head, the crown of tyranny and violence.
A crown that draws its grim lustre from blood,
And the most horrible sins,
Whose decoration is the anguish of the poor,
Which befits Hitler's head, loaded with black deeds. . .

In the same poem, the world significance of the Red Army's heroic struggle is emphasised in these words:

These lions, these fearless Russian heroes,
Whose breasts are bare to the Nazi swords,
. . . Let every Indian hear and understand:
Every drop of their blood on the Russian soil,
Brings the message of freedom to enslaved peoples. . .

Another poet IBRAHIM BABA spoke with indignation of the treacherous attack by Hitler on the U. S. S. R. on the 22nd of June:

His head swollen with pride and his military prowess,
Hitler on June 22nd attacked Russia
Whose light guides the toiling masses of the entire world. . .

The poem gives an account of the ravages of Hitlerism in the fair lands of occupied Europe and how the Red Army's great struggle is proving to be a beacon of hope for all these. The peoples of all lands are uniting against this enemy of "the human race" and the day is not far off when:

. . . "the funeral procession of Nazism, Borne on Hitlerian shoulders
Shall proceed from Russia to Berlin."

Nearly all the poems emphasised the need of unity in India to resist the threatened Japanese invasion. The Indian people were called upon to fight "for the honour of Mother India" A proletarian poet from Ahmedabad, TABASSUM wrote: *"Those who have rained bombs on Assam, and Chittagong. Let us swoop down on these like lightning. The time has come. . ."* The prevailing economic distress was also mentioned in some poems and profiteers were denounced. TAHIR, a young worker who being on night duty, could not recite his poems personally, wrote:

"Heavens! What new calamity is to follow,
There is no oil for our lamps,
And the sweetness of sugar, is turning into bitterness. . .
This ought not to happen!"

He calls on the Indian people to act wisely and bravely in this crisis, the day of India's freedom is not far off, "after a long dark night, the dawn is just about to break."

A *Mushaira* is a long-drawn out affair. This particular one lasted from 9-30 p.m. till about 4 in the morning.

A young and hitherto unknown poet from Delhi, NISAR, took the whole *Mushaira* by storm. Wearing a tattered khaddar kurta, unshaven and unwashed, he walked up to the platform with a limp, and with a great deal of verve recited a poem whose burden was: "Aye mere Hindustan, aye dukh bhare Hindustan. . ." (Oh India, my poor unhappy India!. . .) There were tears in many eyes as he proceeded.

"Even now the followers of Mir Jafar,
Plot treason . . . in the lap, India . . . my poor unhappy India!"

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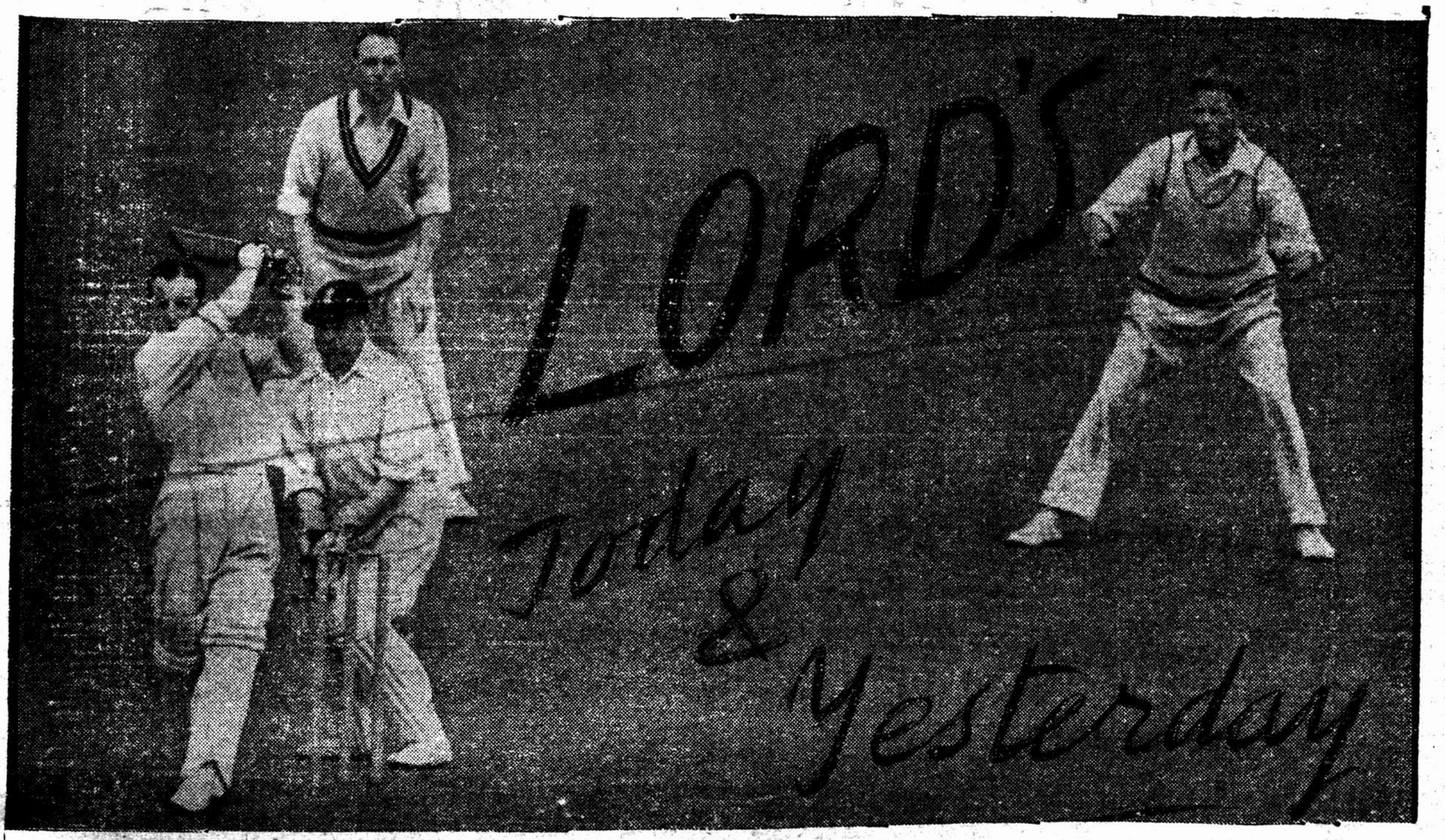


"An afternoon at Lord's" is a phrase which would no doubt considerably puzzle anyone unfamiliar with the essentially British summer sport of cricket

But to the sportsman it would immediately conjure up a picture of cricket at its best, the white-clad figures of the world's for most cricketors playing in the English sunshine on a magnificent green turfed arena, the headquarters of the Marylebone Cricket Club in London. The club is "the accepted legislator for every class of cricket in the British Isles and Overseas Dominions," and derives its name from that of the club's founder Thomas Lord.

Young Thomas Lord, son of a ruined supporter of the exiled claimant to the British throne, Prince Charles, hoisted the first flag at Lord's in 1787. He travelled to London from his Yorkshire home with an appealing personality and a sound business head as his sole assets, and was soon struck by the evidence of the growing popularity of cricket in the capital. He himself became ground bowler to the White Conduit Club, who played on the meadows near Kings Cross.

The First Match

One day Lord suggested to Charles Lennox—who was to become the fourth Duke of Richmond—and to Lord Winchelea, a scheme for the formation of the Marylebone Cricket Club They hailed it with enthusiasm, and a pitch was rented from the Portman family in Dorset Square.

Thus it is on record that in the reign of George III (1760-1820), eight good men of Middlesex with two from Berkshire and one from Kent, took the field in gay coats, knee breeches and three-cornered hats against "Essex with two given men." Notches were carved on a stick to denote the number of runs made. Cricket afternoons at Lord's had been launched.

For more than twenty seasons the sixpences charged for entrance poured regularly into this enclosure In 1809 a higher rent was demanded for the site. Lord would not pay this, and so, armed with a £5,000 cheque from William Ward, a London Member of Parliament, the young promoter took up his precious turf and replanted it on an estate on the north side of St. John's Wood. However even the Lord's had not reached its final home, for after several seasons there, the construction of the Regent Canal necessitated a further removal of the Lord's site

Social Rendezvous

It was in 1814 that the present-day Lord's was established. This newest ground in Marylebone, a north-west suburb of London, was enclosed by a high fence, and on it were built a tavern and stabling accommodation. Two hundred life members were appointed, each contributing £100 and thereby gaining a controlling interest in the Marylebone Cricket Club.

Meanwhile, the leading public schools and universities inaugurated their annual cricket matches on this historic turf. The silk stockinged forces of Harrow, led by Lord Byron, first met those of Eton in 1805; Oxford played Cambridge in 1827. Already the Gentlemen amateurs had fixed customary matches with the Players professionals.

Lord's was now a social rendezvous. The elegantly costumed courtiers were succeeded by the top-hatted Victorians and their ladies in voluminous frocks. In 1864 a sum of £12,000 was paid for the purchase of the lease of these pleasant half dozen acres. It now embraced a pavilion, rackets and tennis courts, and a brilliards room

Long Waiting List

The amenities have been improved in more modern times by the erection of a £70,000 grand-stand, and safe-guarded by the acquisition of buildings which threatened to over-shadow the pitch. The grass is still cared for tenderly. New turfs are never allowed to replace the old until they have had a seven years preparation!

The waiting list for membership of the Marylebone Cricket Club to day is a tremendously long one; Even Royal personages have waited almost a life-time to become enrolled; heirs in their cradles have been nominated. The name of the prospective president is never revealed until the annual dinner, and generally someone in high political circles is chosen.

For the past forty years, the selection of teams and the conduct of tours to the various Dominions have been governed from this central club authority.

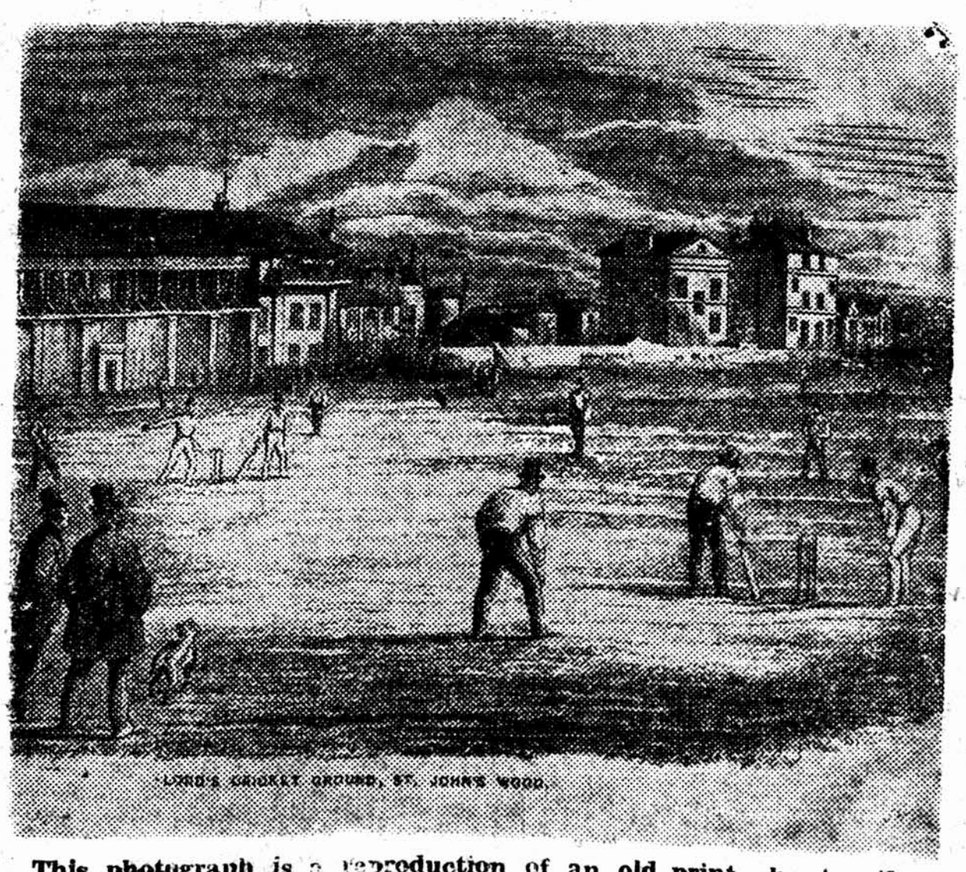
There was mild national alarm when the hallowed green of Lord's was invaded by legions of leather-jackets—a species of "daddy-long-legs"—some years ago. It took six months to overcome them.

Game Lives On

There have been free fights, broken heads, and duels over cricket in England, but the game lives on, despite the fact that King Edward IV declared it illegal—despite the fact, too, that it was declared, in 1882, to be "dead and cremated". Following England's defeat by an Australian team in that year, a newspaper printed an epitah with a black border:—"In affectionate remembrance of English cricket. . . The body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia," whereupon the Honourable Ivo Bligh sailed with a team to Australia and recovered them. He returned with an urn, the gift of his rivals, for the preservation of those "ashes". Before this war, the annual fight for the Ashes was of world-wide interest.

That urn stands in the pavilion at Lord's. Whether it contains the metaphorical ashes or not, it enshrines the spirit of the British race—the spirit which refuses to be beaten.

This photograph affords an ineteresting contrast with the nineteenth-century cricket portrayed in the accompanying photo. The spectators—few in war-time—are seated well away from the players, and the players, in a very different costume, are the London Fire Service, challenging a Lord's eleven.



This photograph is a reproduction of an old print, showing the second home of Lord's.

I CALL THIS A SCOOP

Willkie's Chungking Speech Which Was Blacked-Out By British News Agencies

By D. F. KARAKA

We have now heard vaguely about what Wendell Willkie is supposed to have said on the many occasions on which he has opened his mouth during his recent tour as the personal envoy of President Roosevelt. One of the things you will notice from the many agency reports that have appeared in the Indian papers is that Willkie always seemed to make short speeches. This caused the first doubt in my mind as to whether we got the real substance of what this progressive and highly intelligent American was saying as a result of his observations. He had travelled through thirteen countries. He had seen kingdoms, Soviets, republics, mandated areas, colonies and dependencies. He had seen an almost bewildering variety of ways of living, and ways of ruling and of being ruled. Surely I said to myself, a man like Willkie would make observations different from those scanty bits that came to us. And the first thing that occurred to me was that perhaps as a result of his observations, he was making statements which might be embarrassing to the present Government of Britain and the Government of India. Truth, like murder, usually comes out and so there trickled into my office a copy—an unexpurgated copy—of Willkie's speech in Chungking on October 7th, 1942. I have read this and re-read this several times and I find that Willkie did say the things a man of his intelligence and his courage would say. I will try and condense this for you and quote wherever it is important to retain his phraseology.

Willkie's main observation begins as follows: "I have found four things common to all the countries I have visited and to all the ordinary people in those countries with whom I have talked.....

First, they all want the United Nations to win the war.

Second, they want the United Nations to get on the offensive now.

Third, they all want a chance at the end of the war to live in liberty and independence.

Fourth, (and this I will put in caps) THEY ALL DOUBT. IN VARYING DEGREE, THE READINESS OF THE LEADING DEMOCRATIES OF THE WORLD TO STAND UP AND BE COUNTED FOR FREEDOM FOR OTHERS AFTER THE WAR IS OVER THIS DOUBT KILLS THEIR ENTHUSIASTIC PARTICIPATION ON OUR SIDE."

This last observation of Willkie's never came to us from the officials agencies. It was a significant omission. It showed the great divergence of opinion between those who were seeing things first hand and those who were still clinging to the shibboleths of the ruling classes, clinging to a selfishness, because their aims in fighting this war were different from those aims which were uttered like sweet platitudes for the consumption of the common man.

Willkie was quick to see the value of the common man in this war. "Now without the real support of these common people, the winning of the war will be enormously difficult. The winning of the peace will be nearly impossible. This war is not simply a technical problem for task forces. It is also a war for men's minds. We must organize on our side not simply the sympathies but the active, aggressive, offensive spirit of nearly three-fourths of the people of the world who live in South America, Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia. WE HAVE NOT DONE THIS, AND AT THE PRESENT ARE NOT DOING THIS. We have got to do it."

Willkie then talks about the need for an offensive. He wants to see a few knock-out blows delivered to the enemy. "We can start these punches at home, but they have got to connect if they are going to hurt the enemy. IN THE UNITED STATES WE HAVE TALKED A LOT TO THE WORLD ABOUT OUR PRODUCTION FIGURES. BUT SOME OF OUR ALLIES HAVE SEEN VERY LITTLE OF OUR ACTUAL ARMS. IT IS ONLY NATURAL FOR THEM TO WONDER WHERE OUR BOASTED PRODUCTION HAS GONE. IT IS ONLY NATURAL FOR SOME OF THEM TO WONDER HOW MUCH LONGER THEY WILL HAVE TO EAT LIKE CHILDREN AT THE SECOND TABLE."

This observation of Willkie's never came to us from the official sources. Willkie then talks in glowing terms about the contribution of China and Russia to the defeat of the Axis. Some 5,000,000 of their finest men having been lost in casualties. Wilkie wants to see that these countries secure an equitable share of the Allied arms production.

"However," Willkie goes on to say, "men need more than arms to fight and win this kind of war. They need enthusiasm for the future and a conviction that the flags they fight under are in bright, CLEAN colours. The truth is that we as a nation have not made up our minds as to what kind of a world we want when victory comes. ESPECIALLY HERE IN ASIA THE COMMON PEOPLE FELL THAT WE HAVE ASKED THEM TO JOIN US FOR NO BETTER REASON THAN THAT JAPANESE RULE WOULD BE EVEN WORSE THAN WESTERN IMPERIALISM. (And note that observation, all those of you who are handling propaganda and publicity in the Government of India, whose whole approach is wrong and totalling uninspiring.) THIS IS A CONTINENT WHERE THE RECORD OF THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES HAS BEEN LONG AND MIXED, BUT WHERE PEOPLE—and remember there are a billion of them—ARE DETERMINED NO LONGER TO LIVE UNDER FOREIGN CONTROL. Freedom and opportunity are the words which have modern magic for the people of Asia, and we have let the Japanese steal these words from us and corrupt them to their own use."

Why was this never reported through the official channels of reporting? Why was all this supressed? Who supressed it and why? Why is someone so afraid even of the statements of a man of the integrity of Wendell Willkie?

But Willkie is not just an idealist. He went on to say: "Most of the people in Asia have never known democracy. They may or may not want *our* type of democracy. Obviously all of them are not ready to have democracy handed to them next Tuesday on a silver platter. But they are determined to work out their own destiny under Governments SELECTED BY THEMSELVES."

"Even the name of the Atlantic Charter disturbs thoughtful men and women I have been talking to. Do all of those who signed it, these people ask, agree that it applies to the Pacific? We must answer this question with a clear and simple statement of where we stand. And we must begin to sweat over our common problem of translating such a statement into plans which will be concrete and meaningful to the lives of those millions of people who are our allies. . . . WE BELIEVE THAT THIS WAR MUST MEAN AN END TO THE EMPIRE OF NATIONS OVER OTHER NATIONS AND WE MUST SAY SO NOW. NOT AFTER THE WAR. We believe that it is the world's job to find some system for helping colonial people who join the United Nations cause to become free and independent nations. We must set up firm time tables under which they can work out and train Governments of their own choosing, and we must establish iron-clad guarantees administered by all the United nations jointly that they shall not slip back into colonial status. . "

What more need one say? Willkie has said so much. Now we begin to understand why when he came so close to India, he never included this country in his itinerary. The reason is obvious. That is why I say that we in India should start paying more and more attention to the United States and establish contacts now with the people of America. In the fight that is ahead of us, the fight at the council table these will be the men who will be found on our side, even as to-day among the younger generation of war correspondents from the U. S. not one has yet been found to defend the British policy in India, nor to speak in anything but disparaging terms of those who are handling affairs and bungling everything that they lay hands on. The day when at the head of the Ministry of Propaganda there is an Indian who knows what decent, clean honest propaganda should be, that day will you see a different war effort and a cleaner approach to the war than the one which we see now.

Science And Religion

By K. P. APPAJI RAO

Science to-day has reached a stage of staggering perplexity to the layman.

It has investigated every conceivable problem of which man is conscious and has collected a formidable mass of data in all branches of investigation. And it is continuing and continuing. Where will it end?

It discovers a phenomenon and then sets to work to find out the "why" of that phenomenon. And not always has it succeeded in answering the "why".

To me there are an infinite variety of reasons why it will not always discover the last finality of every phenomenon. There is a realm of mystery which it is not permitted to us to understand and which science never succeeds in explaining to us. Over this zone of mystery the human spirit cannot pass, for there upon the wall is written in indelible letters the word "God" and there the domain of man ends.

Confused Echo

There can be no conflict between science and religion for there is a line which clearly marks that of the human spirit and that of mystery. Twenty or thirty years ago, the question of this conflict was widely discussed, but to-day the question finds no more than a confused echo in the minds of thinking men.

Science has its field and the spirit has its domain. Perhaps it is permitted us to delve into the mysteries of the domain of the spirit, but it shall, nevertheless, always remain to us the realm of divine Providence.

For we have not yet measured, nor classified, nor defined, nor isolated, nor touched the spirit. It is there: a power, a force, action; it is all. It is divine power. God is a Spirit: and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth". And how can we conceive it, except to know and to feel that it is present through those divinely bestowed attributes of the human soul, remaining completely apart from the material and mortal while at the same time mysteriously enveloping and controlling our whole being?

For the day is long past when thinking man conceived God as a person, having the form of a human being. It was only in man's retarded development that he conceived Him as but a type of superman, just as the Greeks and Romans conceived their gods in the form of man.

Work Of Unseen Power

It was this concept of God which caused Spinoza to remark, "I believe that a triangle, if it could speak, would say that God is eminently triangular, and a circle that a divine nature is eminently circular; and thus would everyone ascribe his own attributes to God".

Since Spinoza we have made great strides, in that what was once debated in men's minds regarding the nature of God—that He reigned in the form of man—has been rejected to be replaced by the acceptance of all thinking men that in truth "God is a Spirit".

And the spirit is working its wonders daily in illuminating our pathway and in opening for us new avenues of approach to the truth. The spirit is present with men and fortifies their deeds.

We often marvel at the superhuman accomplishments of some chosen souls and learn to feel that truly there is about us a power which, unseen and undefined, plans and orders the destiny of men and mankind.

The great deeds of man are more than human deeds; they are the work of unseen power. Men do the impossible. It is their divinely endowed power.

A. V. ALEXANDER PRAISES MERCHANT SHIPS

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has sent a letter to Lord Leathers paying a tribute to "The devotion, gallantry and unfailing co-operation of every merchant ship" in the North African landings.

He says that in facing "incalculable hazards" the merchant ships "whether British, American, Dutch, Norwegian, Polish, Belgian or Danish played their part with the utmost steadfastness and precision and contributed in a great measure to the successful outcome of the operation."—Reuter.

Asst. Controller Of Warship Production

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Director of Naval Construction Sir Stanley Goodall has been given the additional appointment of Assistant Controller for warship production.

He will be responsible under the Controller of the Navy for the production of warships and their completion with all appropriate supplies and for the necessary co-ordination to achieve the fastest possible results with the greatest economy of effort.—Reuter.

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SEPARATE PEACE MOVE IN BALKANS

Hitler Prepares For Withdrawal From Italy

German Wounded Sent To Bulgaria & Hungary To Save Nazi Morale

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
LONDON, December 4.

Hitler has ordered that all Germans that are wounded in Stalingrad should be sent to the Balkans instead of Germany and that all contact between the German wounded and the population be forbidden in hospitals. Administrations will be punished for any infringement of the order.

PREPARING FOR WITHDRAWAL?

(From "Daily Mail" Special Correspondent through Reuter).

ISTANBUL: Five trains filled with wounded and dying Germans have been passing each day for the last week through the Rumanian railway junction of Jassy on their way to Bulgarian and Hungarian hospitals. Care has been taken that none of these wounded shall be seen in either Italy or Germany where the effect upon morale might be serious but the German authorities cannot avoid the effect of this endless procession of ruined youth upon the subject peoples of the Balkans.

An equally deep effect has been caused by the erection of new German fortifications along the Italian frontiers with Austria and Slovenia with their revelation of Hitler's preparations to abandon his partner in crime if the going gets too tough. Information reaching me seems to show that whereas every effort will be made to hold Sicily and Southern Italy against any future Allied invasion, with which idea coast batteries have been sent from Germany in place of Ack Ack guns for which the Italian people are clamouring, but should that defence be broken, there would be no attempt to fight up the whole length of the main body of Italy but that a total withdrawal of all German forces behind these strongly fortified frontiers would be immediately attempted.

The new turn of events has not been lost upon the Balkan peoples. In both Rumania and Hungary the framework of a Government capable of negotiating for a separate peace is already in existence complete with draft proposals for an armistice for immediate transmission to London and Washington.

RED ARMY MARCHES TOWARDS ROSTOV

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent)

A big battle is raging round a strongly defended village on the east bank of the Don river. The north-western part of the village is already in Soviet hands. Pressure is also being exerted on the Germans here from the northern part of Stalingrad. Soviet cavalry is doing good work in cutting off roads of German retreat.

After biting deep into rear a hundred miles behind the Germans at Stalingrad a powerful Red Army force swung in a new direction and is today advancing along the main railway west of the Don in the direction of Novocherkassk and Rostov. The latest dispatches from the front said that these Soviet forces captured the Railway station of Sekretec and the town of Parshin both 8 miles and 20 respectively west of Surovikino, a keytown 90 miles from Stalingrad on the main western system out of the city.

For the relief of Rzhev, the Germans are denuding other fronts from which they are withdrawing many regiments, even divisions, in order to strengthen their resistance. The Germans' counter-attacks are increasing and the fierceness of the struggle is reaching greater pitch on both sides. Blizzards prevail and the roads are impassable, and the chief activity falls on Soviet infantry.

ITALIANS TIRED OF WAR

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec 3.

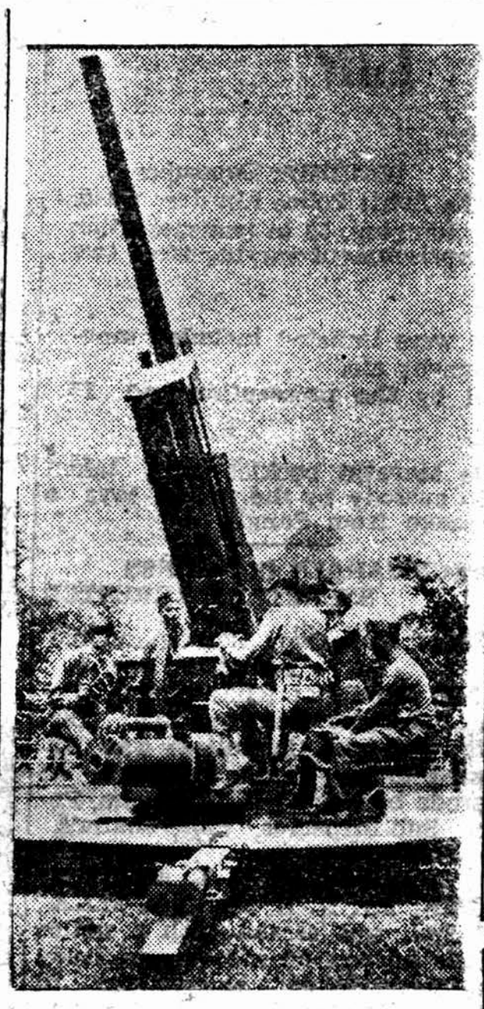
London doctors believe that Mussolini's hyena-like snarling whimpering speech betrays a grave illness. He seems to get tired more quickly in his older years and his breathings heavier as though afflicted by asthma. Only once or twice was he able to imitate his old style consisting of a rapid strong delivery.

According to the Budapest radio Mussolini is suffering from an injury he had received when he was directing operations in Libya earlier in 1942

TIRED OF WAR

LAUSANNE: The "Tribune" opines that privations caused definite discouragement throughout Italy and Italians are tired of war.

Meanwhile, agitation is reported to be growing in Swedish political circles for the cancellation of the concession giving Germany right to transport troops Also it is believed, Mussolini will follow up his speech with drastic "cuts" in the party and Royal family's salaries. The King's income may be reduced by a third.



Mightiest anti-aircraft gun ever devised, is the U. S.'s new 90-mm. weapon. Only few details of the gun are made public by the Army. but it is known that it is mobile, shoots an explosive shell, can be fired by remote control and can bring down bombers flying more than seven miles high. It outclasses anything now in use by any other military power on the earth.

WHO IS COLONEL COLVILLE?

More About Bombay's New Governor

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Dec. 5.

Col. D. J. Colville is the first former Secretary of State to be appointed to an Indian governorship since the Crown assumption of direct rule in India in 1858.

DID LUMLEY DECLINE VICEROYALTY?

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

Little is known in New Delhi of Col. Colville, the new Governor of Bombay. Politically he is regarded as a dark 'horse' but the appointment is significant as it throws considerable light on Mr. Churchill's policy towards India as Col Colville is understood to be Mr. Churchill's own choice.

Col. Colville is a Conservative M.P. who has had both war and Cabinet experience but it is particularly noteworthy that he is also a prominent business magnate who has held high office both in British Chambers of Commerce and Board of Overseas Trade. This is probably the first time a British business magnate of Col. Colville's type has been chosen as an Indian Governor. According to reports in New Delhi, Sir Roger Lumley, the retiring Bombay Governor, is unwilling to accept Viceroyalty for reasons of health.

Chief Justice, Governor —Now Viceroy?

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Discussing the recent appointments of the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of Bombay the "Daily Herald" says, "Both these men may do their new jobs admirably. But Government must consider carefully the effect of sending out to key posts in

(Continued on page 10)

Churchill Speaks Of "The Cause"

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Churchill, addressing a vast crowd from the steps of the Bradford town hall, today said, "The struggle is approaching its most tense part. The hand core of Nazi resistance and villainy is not yet broken in upon. We have to gather up all our strength and if by any chance unexpected good tidings come to us that will be a matter which we can rejoice at but which we must not count upon. We count upon our strong right arm, honest hard-working-hearts and our courage which is not yet found wanting either in domestic or foreign stresses during that whole course of this war. These are simple virtues which our island race has cultured and nurtured during these generations and these are virtues which will bear us through the strife and in which we must put our faith.

HARD FIGHTING AHEAD

Mr. Churchill went on to speak of the North African campaign. "We have broken into North Africa with our American Allies," he said, "and now have in a short time advanced from the Atlantic Ocean almost to the centre of the Mediterranean—a distance of nearly 900 miles but there are still twenty miles to go and very hard fighting will take place before that small distance is overcome and the violence and the military power of the enemy there have been beaten down and driven into the sea. I do not doubt of the result but I cannot lead you to suppose it will be easily achieved. Away on the other side of North Africa our armies are advancing having taken thousands of prisoners and driving the enemy before them—but here again hard fighting is to be expected.

"But what I have felt during this month when much fighting has been going on by the British and Americans has been a feeling of gladness that we are engaging the ememy closely and not leaving an undue burden to be borne by the Russians who have carried this immense struggle through the whole of this year and a large part of the last year. They are defending their own country, we are defending our own country, but we are all of us defending something which is—I won't say dearer—but greater than a country, namely, a cause.

"That cause is the cause of freedom and of justice. That cause is the cause of the weak against the strong. It is the cause of law against violence, of mercy and tolerance against brutality and iron bound tyranny. That is the cause we are fighting for—a cause which is moving slowly and painfully but surely inevitably and inexorably forward to victory. And when that victory is gained you will find you are in a better world which can be made even more fair and more happy if only all peoples will join together to do their part and if all classes and parties stand together to reap the fruits of victory as they are standing together to bear and face the terrors and menaces of war.

"Our enemies are very powerful. They have many millions of soldiers. They have millions of prisoners whom they in many cases use like slaves. They have rich lands which they have conquered, they have large and gifted populations in their grip. They have a theme of their own which is the Nazi theme of tyranny and domination of race in shameful idolatry of a single man—a base man elevated almost to the status of God by his demented and degraded worshippers. They had this idea of suppression of the individual citizen, man and woman, to be mere chattel of the state machine.

All this in our view is at stake. But our enemies are powerful. They consider they will have the strength to wear us out even if they cannot beat us down. Their hope is now to prolong the struggle so that perhaps differences will arise between friends and Allies so that perhaps the democracies they despise and whom they underrate will weary of the war. All these are their hopes. So I say to you here in Bradford what I said when I was last here nearly thirty years ago—'Let us go forward together and put these grave matters to proof'.

At the beginning of his speech Mr. Churchill said, "We have just passed through the month of November. Usually a month of fog and gloom but on the whole a month I liked a good deal better than some other months I have seen in the course of this present unpleasantness, a month in which our affairs have prospered. In which our soldiers and sailors and airmen have been victorious, in which our gallant Russian allies have struck redoubtable blows against the common enemy and in which our American allies and kith and kin far off in the Pacific from Australia and New Zealand have also seen their efforts crowned with a considerable measure of success. A great month this last month of November. But I must tell you—and I know you will not mind my saying it because I do not think it wise to deal in smooth words or airy promises—that you must be on your guard not to let the good fortune which has come to us to be anything else but a means of striking harder."—Reuter.

Capital Sentence For Ashti Murder Accused

55 Sentenced To Transportation For Life

WARDHA, December 5.

Mr. Justice Deo, Special Judge for the Ashti Police Murder Case, convicted ten of the accused to death by hanging, 55 to transportation for life, and nine to terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from two to five years.

Thirty-three persons were acquitted.

The offences for which the accused were indicted included murder, arson, looting, rescuing arrested persons etc.

Sixty-five witnesses were examined by the prosecution and 25 by the defence in this case.

Out of the 55 persons sentenced to transportation for life, fourteen have been recommended by the Special Judge for mercy.

Out of the 33 accused acquitted, eighteen were arrested in jail today in connection with arson committed on August 16.—A. P.

ELEVEN SENTENCED TO DEATH

BANGALORE, Dec. 5.

Eleven persons were sentenced to death and thirteen to transportation for life and thirteen others were acquitted by the Special Judge appointed by the Government of Mysore under the Special Criminal Courts Act to try what is known as the Issur Rioting Case.

Thirty-seven accused were challaned before the Special Judge holding court at Sagar in connection with murder and rioting in Issur village about 200 miles from Bangalore on September 28 last which resulted in the death of the Amildar of Shikarpur and a police sub-inspector and injuries to several others.—A. P.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5.

A bomb exploded early in the morning in the B. I. Medical School Hostel. Some damage to a side of the stair-case is reported. No arrest was made so far.—United Press

LABOUR WORKER RELEASED

Mr. Keshavji Vaghela, an officer of the Textile Labour Association, who was arrested under D. I. R. has been released to-day.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN STUDENTS' HOSTEL

A bomb exploded this morning in the Medical Students' Hostel. Slight damage was done.—A. P.

ACID THROWN ON POLICEMAN

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5.

Acid was thrown on a policeman to-day. He was slightly injured. Stones were thrown on town police chowkies. None was injured. A procession was dispersed by the police.

Mr. Sarabhai Kashiparekh, ex-Secretary of the City Congress Committee who was arrested under the D. I. Rules in the second week of August has been released on parole of fifteen days to see his ailing relative.

Three young men who were arrested yesterday in connection with the alleged manufacture of bombs were produced to-day before the City Magistrate and remanded to police custody for four days. One more person was arrested while it is alleged carrying material for the manufacture of bombs.—A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR, December 5.—Two persons from Akola were arrested and detained under the Defence of India Rules. One person was arrested at Sangamner for being in possession of an objectionable bulletin. Another person was arrested at village Kada for an illegal procession

Two persons were awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment for an unauthorised procession at Kopargaon.

Three other persons are being prosecuted for an attempt to set on fire the post office building at Kharda.

BELGAUM, December 5.—A dak bungalow at Khotanati on the Bijapur-Athani road was gutted by fire.

Two more postal runners were attacked near Athani and mail bags were forcibly taken from them.

DHARWAR, December 5.—Two persons were awarded five years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each for acts of sabotage. Nine persons were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each for the same offence

A search was conducted at the local Khadi Bhandar and about 25 copies of an alleged objectionable Marathi booklet were taken into custody by the police, says a message from Sangli.

PANCHMAHALS CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BARODA, Dec. 1.

Mr. Nanubhai Khandubhai Desai, Secretary Panchmahals District Congress Committee was arrested to-day at his residence in Baroda by Mr. K. H. Bharucha, Police Sub-Inspector, Panchmahals.

BAN ON M. L. A.

PEN: Mr. R. N. Mandlik, M.L.A., of Pen, was served with a notice while he was on his way to study the situation at Nandurbar in Khandesh where police firing had been reported.

HOW FINES WERE RECOVERED

MANGAON: The fines of Rs. 125 and Rs. 225 imposed on Mr. Shankar Gopinath Gandhi and Master Randive of Mahad, respectively, who were convicted at Mangaon, were recovered by the Mangaon Police from the brother of the former and the father of the latter.

Sankheda Arrests

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANKHEDA, Dec. 3.

Two persons were arrested at Kosindra (District Sankheda) on Wednesday December 2 and brought to Sankheda Jail.

Mr. Gijubhai Desai of Sankheda who was arrested on November 13 will be tried on 4th inst., at Sankheda At present he is in Baroda Central Jail. He will be brought to-morrow to Sankheda.

The total loss created by fire which took place in Sankheda Bazar last week is said to amount to Rs. 25,000.

SIX CONVICTED IN HUBLI

HUBLI, Dec. 5.

Six persons including two ladies, Shrimati Varadadevi Bhat and Shrimati Sharadabai Shanabhag, were convicted in Hubli to two years rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge at Sirsi in Karwar District on a charge of sabotage. Thirteen others were sentenced to 4 to 5 years' imprisonment.

The village school at Sullad in Dharwar District was burnt. The loss is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

Twenty-one people arrested in connection with the burning of ferries at village Uluvare in Karwar District.

Acts of sabotage are reported from Pachhapur in Belgaum district.—United Press.

FIRE IN TWO POST OFFICES

POONA: According to a message from Kolhapur the building of the Post Office at village Herle in Hatkanangale Petha was set fire to as a result of which records and other papers were destroyed. An attempt is reported to have been made to set fire to the Post Office building at Kukadi, about 9 miles from Kolhapur.

Messrs. Rajaram Sase and Vishnu Joshi of Vadagaon Khadi Centre are stated to have been arrested under D. I. R.

Property belonging to about 25 Praja Parishad workers of Gargoti, who are absconding, is stated to have been attached by the police.

Bomb Bursts In Engineering College

KARACHI, Dec 5.

The calm which prevailed in the four colleges during the last few days was disturbed when a violent explosion occurred at noon to-day inside the premises of the Engineering College behind the Principal's room.

No one was injured. Police soon arrived on the spot and recovered certain charred ingredients, explosives, pins and glass pieces.—A. P.

KARACHI: Two Congress volunteers, one of them from Calcutta, were arrested last night while delivering speeches.

Two other persons arrested earlier for having attempted to hoist the Congress flag were produced before a Magistrate.

The Sind C.I.D. have challenged two persons arrested on November 20 under the Explosives Act the C. I. D. had recovered explosives and cartridges after a search of their houses.

BARPETA CONVICTIONS

GAUHATI, Dec. 2.

The President and the Secretary of the Barpeta District Congress Committee, have been sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and eight months' respectively. Another person who was charged under Sec. 17, Cr. L A. Act, has been awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment, while the Assistant Secretary of the Barpeta District Congress Committee, has been sentenced to undergo eight months' R. I. under Rule 38 D. I R.

JOURNALIST JAILED FOR PROCESSION

HABIGANJ: Anil Chandra Ray, a local journalist has been convicted for leading a procession in contravention of the Government order and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under D. I. R.

SYLHET CONGRESS OFFICIALS JAILED

SYLHET: Messrs. Bidhu Bhushan Das and Harendra Lal Roy, President and Secretary respectively of Jagadishpur Congress Committee (Sylhet) have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each for participating in the present movement.

SUSPICIOUS-LOOKING MAN ARRESTED

A person young man was arrested under the Defence of India Rules when railway police found him loitering in suspicious circumstances and making enquiries about locomotives.

When he was placed before the city magistrate he was remanded to Police custody.—A. P.

COLLECTIVE FINES ON SIBSAGAR

SIBSAGAR, Dec. 5.

Collective fines amounting to 12,000 have been imposed in the following areas of the sub-division:—

Sibsagar Town—Rs. 2,000; certain villages of Belbari Rs. 1,000. Certain villages near Sonari including Sonari Rs. 2,000, certain villages near Rutha Pukhin Rs. 2,000, some villages in the surrounding of Gauri Sagar Rs. 5,000.

Realisation of fines has already began at Sibsagar town.

Collective fines amounting to Rs. 10,000 have also been imposed in the areas of Jorat.

ALLEGED SABOTEUR ARRESTED

Mr. Priya Nath Barua who was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of committing an act of sabotage, has been remanded to jail custody. A student of Sibsagar Government High School was also arrested.

A case has been filed against some police officers for beating some young persons arrested recently. The case is proceeding.

The Curfew has been extended for another month from November 22 last.—United Press.

3 1/2 YEARS' R.I. FOR LEAFLETS

A local Magistrate sentenced one person in Benares to undergo 18 months' R.I. for being found in possession of objectionable leaflets and two years' further R. I. for distributing those leaflets. The sentences are to run concurrently.—A.P.

BOMBERS OVER BURMA

Offensive Patrols Damage Enemy Shipping

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

An India Command joint war communique says: Last night R. A. F. Wellingtons attacked enemy objectives in southern Burma. Heavy clouds prevented detailed observation of results.

Daylight activity over Burma during the past two days has consisted of offensive patrols during which enemy river shipping and buildings have been attacked.

On Thursday fighters damaged a Japanese steamer on the Kaladan river and yesterday in the same area Blenheim bomber attacking at water level, made a direct hit on another slightly larger vessel.

From the above operations none of our aircraft is missing.

It has now been confirmed that the river steamer which was attacked by our fighters last (Nov. 30) was so badly damaged that it subsequently sank.—A. P.

Jap Offensive In Anwhei Ends In Fiasco

CHUNGKING, December 5.

The Chinese have recaptured all positions lost in northern Anwhei Province since the Japanese launched the offensive on November 29, says last night's Chinese communique.—Reuter

"HASTEN OFFENSIVE ON BURMA"

CHUNGKING December 4.

Colonel Bellamy Brown, who until recently was with the British Eighth Army in Egypt, said in a speech on Thursday "victory for us in North Africa by denying the Mediterranean waters to our enemies should hasten the day for which we are all waiting—a joint offensive on Burma by the armies of China and India whose reinforcing and equipping will be accelerated through the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

"JAPS MORE DANGEROUS THAN GERMANS"

WELLINGTON, December 5.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand Mr. Peter Fraser said today, "In many respects the Japanese are more dangerous than the Germans. I am afraid it is clearer to us in the South Pacific than Europe that the war with Japan to those in North Africa and is going to be a hard and bitter struggle."—Reuter

Rumanian Dictator Shot At

ZURICH, Dec. 5.

An attempt on the life of Antonescu, the Rumanian dictator, was made during a military parade in Bucharest last month, according to reports reaching here. A shot was fired as he entered a grand stand. He was unhurt, but his adjutant was wounded in hand. The dictator's assailant was reported to be a soldier. Several arrests have been made and drastic security measures taken.—Reuter.

C. R. To Leave On Tuesday

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar will leave Madras for Delhi 'en route' to Allahabad on Tuesday, and not on Monday as stated in an earlier message.—A. P.

"Daily Herald" On New Viceroy

(Continued from page 9)

India a succession of people associated with orthodox conservatism.

The term 'succession' is not yet justified. But it will be justified if the most vital appointment of all—that of the new Viceroy—betrays, when it is announced, similar lack of imagination. What is essential is that the new Viceroy should represent to Indian and British minds alike the progressive spirit which welds our 'national unity'—the spirit expressed in the Atlantic Charter and in the declarations which Ministers have made to parliament this week. If the wrong man is chosen the deadlock will be sealed more firmly than ever."—Reuter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Kartik Vad 13, 1999
Muslim : Jilkad 26, 1361
Parsi : Tir 3, 1312
Sunrise : 8-1 a.m. Sunset : 6-59 p.m.
Hightide : 9-54, 23-04, Lowtide : 4-08, 16-20

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"My Gal Sal" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
LAMINGTON—"Ek Raat" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
BROADWAY "Ankh Michowli" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. to-day 1-30 p.m.
METRO "Panama Hattie" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST-END "Churiyan" 6, 7-30 and 10 p.m. to-day 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"How Green Was My Valley" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA "Bhakta Kabir" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. to-day 12-45 p.m.
NOVELTY "Vasant Sena" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Meenakshi" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
STRAND "Rio Rita" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
EDWARD—"Ladies Only" 4 6-30 and 9-30
APOLLO "Thokar" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. to-day 2 p.m.
HINDMATA "Bharat Milap" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
CHITRA "Har Jeet" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. to-day 1-30 p.m.
AURORA "Thief of Bagdad" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PALACE—"Smilin' Through" 4, 6-30 and 10
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. to-day 12-30 noon.
IMPERIAL—"Jawab" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
ROXY "Mera Gaon" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Maya Machindra" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Payachi Dasi" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. to-day 2 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandni" 4, 7 and 10
SUPER "Mamaji" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. to-day 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Ten O'Clock" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. to-day 1 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Damaji" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m to-day 1 p.m.

To-day's Engagements

SERVICE OF INTERCESSION : On behalf of students in war-stricken areas at Wilson College at 4 p.m to-day (Sunday).

PUBLIC DEBATE : On "woman leads, man follows" at the Anjuman High School at 11 a.m. Miss P. N. Nariman presiding.

ANNUAL ELOCUTION COMPETITION : At St. John Baptist's High School Hall at 7 p.m. Prof. Correia Alfonso presiding.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC : Organised by the Bombay Municipality at the King's Circle Bandstand, Matunga by Kashinath L. Pathak from 6 to 8 p.m.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC : By Roshanara Begum, vocalist, at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi at 4 p.m. Miss Kamalini Naik will give a dance performance.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT : In aid of the Sewri Chapel Fund at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, at 5 p.m.

COMIC OPERATTA : "Ali Baba" to be staged at Antonio De Souza High School, Byculla at 6-30 p.m. in aid of the Poor Children's Fund

NATIONAL WAR FRONT : Public meeting to celebrate the Allies' victories, at Gowalia Tank Maidan, at 6 p.m. (See advt. columns for details)

ANDHRA MAHASABHA : Quarterly general body meeting and social gathering at Bajrang Baug, opposite Hanuman Temple, Parsi Colony, Dadar at 5 p.m.

GHAT MISSION CATHOLICS' ASSOCIATION : Social gathering at Kattekar Club Hall, Lamington Road at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Salvador S. Radrigues presiding.

KARWAR HINDU HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION : Meeting at N. K. G. S. B. Sangh, Laxmi Sadan, Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 4 p.m. Mr. D. N. Nadkarni presiding.

BUDHA SOCIETY : Public lecture on "Pali Jatakas and Avadana Literature" by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat at Society's Hall, Nair Building, Girgaon at 9-30 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ : Pt. Ramchandra Shastri to lecture on "God has no form" at 7-30 p.m. at the Samaj premises Girgaum Back Road.

At Arya Samaj Mandir, Bhimani Street, Matunga, Pt. Ramchandra and Nagardas will lecture on Ved Katha at 9 a.m.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM : Public lecture on "Karma Yoga" at 10 a.m. at the Yogashram, 448, Sandhurst Road.

RAMKRISHNA VIVEKANANDA CENTRE : Swami Gauriswarananda to conduct a class on the last message of Sir Krishna at 10 a.m. at the Centre premises at 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : Public lecture on the "Tree of Life" at Jehangir Wadia Building near Flora Fountain at 6-15 p.m

A. R. P. : Demonstration and exercise at Kurla Police Parade ground at 9-30 a.m. under the direction of Mr. A. Patterson.

Distribution of certificates to first-aiders of A. R. P. organisation, Malad at 4-30 p.m. in the premises of the Orlam Church.

The "Crash black-out" in Bombay arranged for 11-10 p.m. to-day has been postponed. It will be held on a date to be announced later

SIR DORABJI TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK : Meeting in memory of Dr. P. H. Titus at 5 p.m. in the school premises, Byculla.

MILK-CATTLE-OWNERS MEETING : There will be a meeting of the milk-cattle-owners at Baboo Ramdhari Sinhji's residential Bungalow, Military Road, Santa Cruz to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. It is proposed to discuss the possible means of procuring the most essential fodder and chuni for the milk cattle

DIAMOND BRACELET LOST

A bracelet was lost by a visitor to the "To Nite At 8" function at Government House on November 19.

Any person finding the bracelet should hand it in at the nearest Police station without delay

Members of the public especially jewellers are requested to keep a look out for any attempted sale of the bracelet and to inform Inspector Quilter, C.I.D. (Tel. 39811) or any available policeman immediately if it comes to notice. (Description of the bracelet is given in the "Police News" of 4-12-42).

"Poet Of Revolution"

"Josh" To Recite Poems At P. W. A. Meeting Today

At to-day's meeting of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association will be present by special invitation, "Josh" Malihabadi, the renowned Urdu poet of U. P. who has been given the title of "Shair-e-Inqilab" (Poet Of The Revolution). "Josh" who, since the death of Iqbal, is regarded as the greatest living Urdu poet is also a force in progressive literature. He is the Chief Editor of the magazine, "Naya Adab", (New Literature), and the President of the U. P. Progressive Writers' Association.

Another interesting literary personality who is in the city and will be present at the meeting is "Saghar" Nizami, the young progressive Urdu poet, who had taken Bombay literary circles by storm with his poems when he visited this city six years ago at the invitation of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Both "Josh" and "Saghar" will recite some of their new poems at the meeting.

MARXIST MAHAPANDIT

The main speaker at the meeting will be Mahapandit Tripatkacharya Rahul Sankritayana, the well-known scholar of Sanskrit and Pali, who will speak on "The Language Problem and How It Was Solved In U.S.S.R." Mahapandit Rahul, who has been in turn a Budhist, a rationalist and a Marxist, is one of the most interesting personalities in the world of Indian literature. He spent several years in Soviet Russia where he had gone to study some rare Sanskrit and Pali manuscripts preserved in Soviet museums, but stayed to study the great social experiment of the building up of a communist state.

The meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the Silverfish Club, New Book Co., Hornby Road.

Bombay Suburban Board Superseded

A Gazette Extraordinary of the Government of Bombay notifies the supersession of the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, for a period of six months.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT : We have received a tear-off calendar from the Hindustan Native Merchants' Association Bombay for Samvat 1999 2000.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT : An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its epicentre about 1,810 miles away from Bombay was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 09h. 31m. I.S.T. on Wednesday, the 25th November, 1942.

"CONFISCATION OF RADIOS" : The All-India Radio Merchants' Association, Bombay, writes :—

The Government are confiscating radios of only those listeners, who give publicity to the news that are being broadcast from enemy stations. Listeners are allowed to tune in to enemy stations in their premises only for their own private entertainment and not for public information.

MILK-CATTLE-OWNERS' MEETING. There will be a meeting of the milk-cattle-owners at Boboo Ramdhari Sinhji's residential Bungalow, Military Road, Santa Cruz Station (East Side) to-day (Sunday) It is proposed to discuss the possible means of procuring with more ease, the most essential fodder and chuni for the milk cattle.

All interested are cordially invited.

WHEAT STOCKS ABOVE 10 MAUNDS TO BE FROZEN

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes :—

In view of the very low imports of wheat to Bombay in the past two months, and the consequent need for conserving available stocks for as long as possible and utilising them to the greatest advantage of the community as a whole, it has become necessary to freeze all stocks of wheat and wheat products in excess of 10 maunds. Orders to this effect have been issued to-day.

Applications for the release of frozen goods should be made to the Food Controller at the Red Brick Bungalow, Secretariat, Bombay.

A Government notification announces that no person shall remove any consignment on parcel of wheat or wheat product received at any railway station or railway goods yard or dock or bunder in Bombay or Bombay Suburban district without a licence.

Mill Mazdoor Union Branch Opened

The Branch of the Mill Mazdoor Union was declared open by Mr G. H. Kale Secretary of the G. I. P Railwaymen's Union in the evening on December 2, at Jacob Circle under the presidentship of Mr. K D Shirke the Chairman of the Mill Mazdor Union

Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni the General Secretary of the Union also spoke on the occasion exhorting the workers to strengthen the Branch of the Union, and fight their grievances effectively. The function was well attended by a good number of workers

Student Stabbed

Following a quarrel between two parties of students at Lamington Road Tejpal Gurudaya a student was stabbed and removed to the J. J. Hospital on Saturday evening where he was detained for treatment. Two arrests were made by police in this connection.

CREDITOR STABBED FOR DISTURBING CARD PLAY

Disturbed in the midst of card play, Lalaram Fatechand Brijvasi is alleged to have assaulted with a knife Babana Gurwa, who had come on the scene as an unexpected visitor

Babana went to the ground floor of J. K. Building at Girgaum, enquiring of Munshi who owed him a rupee. Lalaram who was playing cards at the place, resented the disturbance and rushed at Babana with a knife.

Lalaram was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, and remanded to police custody.

RARE TREAT OF CLASSICAL MUSIC

Concerts Arranged By Akbar Quater-Centenary Committee

The Akbar Quater-Centenary Committee has organised two interesting concerts of classical Indian music which will be held at Sunderabai Hall, New Queen's Road on December 7 and 8 at 5-30 p.m. Ustad Fyaz-khan, Bai Roshanara Begum, Ustad Vilayat-husein, Kumar Gandharva will participate in the concerts Shri Achhan Maharaj, the well-known exponent of Kathak technique, will contribute dances on the first day.

City "Crash Black-out" Postponed

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes :—

The "crash black-out" in Bombay city arranged for 11-10 p.m. on December 6 has been postponed.. It will be held on a date to be announced later.

CHANDRAMUKHI KAVACH

WHEN OTHERS HAVE AVAILED THEMSELVES OF THIS UNIQUE OFFER AND BEEN SATISFIED WHY NOT YOU?

Young and ambitious persons, who want to secure their Objects in life, should not lose this Great Opportunity. A Great Yogi has prepared for the benefit of Humanity with sacred Mantras on the auspicious night of KALICHAUDAS only a limited number of 101 Talisman (Kavach-Tavij) each being specially prepared, for a specific person and object, such as for securing success in :—EXAMINATION, SERVICE, LOVE, MARRIAGE, BUSINESS, and for FIGHTING OUT EVIL SPIRITS, DISEASE AND ENEMY. Needy persons who are desirous of getting the benefit of this Unique Talisman, should remit with their order Rs 3/3/- plus As. 7/ postage with their name address and the Object for which a particular Talisman is required clearly in English at the first opportunity to avoid disappointment, quantity being limited.

Raj Narain, 43 Narahi, LUCKNOW

PLEASE NOTICE THE PAST RECOMMENDATIONS OF

INVESTMENT TIMES, LAHORE

RECOMMENDED	At par.	Present price.	Appreciation within a year.
New Victoria Mills	Rs. 2|8|-	Rs. 9|-	250%
Steel & General Mills	Rs. 100|-	Rs. 190|-	90%
Rutlam Sugar	Rs. 50|-	Rs. 78|-	56%
Amrit Banaspati (Ordy.)	Rs. 10|-	Rs. 23|-	130%
Amrit Banaspati (Defd.)	Re. 1|-	Rs. 6|8|-	650%
Cawnpore Tannery (Ordy.)	Rs. 10|-	Rs. 17|-	70%
Cawnpore Tannery (Defd.)	Rs. 10|-	Rs. 20|-	100%
Agricultural Machinery (Defd.)	Re. 1|-	Rs. 3|-	200%

IT NOW RECOMMENDS:

National Saltpetre & Basic Industries at par
(i.e. Rs. 2|8|- application money, Rs. 2|8|- allotment).

Bharat Investment Trust (New Issue Ordinary share at par
(i.e. Re. 1|- application money & Re. 1|- allotment money).

Radio & Wire Manufacturing Co. (New Issue), ordinary shares at par
(i.e. Rs. 2|8|- application money & Rs. 2|8|- allotment money).

Delhi Share Dealer's Syndicate Ordinary share at par
(i.e. Re. 1|- application money, Re. 1|- allotment money)

Subscription lists closing shortly. To avoid disappointments apply for the purchase of shares immediately to

Prof. N. L. KASHYAP, M.A.G.S. (U.S.A.), B.A.B.T. (Punjab), M.I.M.S. (Poona), Editor, "Investment Times", Lahore.

IF YOU WOULD GET RID OF ROUGH SKIN AND CHAPPED HANDS IN WINTER, TAKE TO A DAILY APPLICATION OF

B. C. P. W.

Cold Cream of Roses

A KEY TO BEAUTY AND COMPLEXION

Bengal Chemical Product

AGENTS:

ORIENT DRUG AGENCY: Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In view of the fact that two competitors got Rs. 500|- each in the last competition, many requests have been received by us to give this time the most popular of all the competitions, viz., the Detective Competition as it appeals to all, young as well as the old, of both the sexes. For those who are taking part in our Competitions this is a good opportunity of putting their observation power and detective faculties to good and profitable use, as one stands to earn a considerable sum of money on spending only eight annas per entry and thus commence an auspicious New Year.

In the two series of pictures those marked A. B. C. . . . are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the Series numbered 1, 2, 3. Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa.' The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the woman shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised herself and put on a man's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore, we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before 6th January, 1943, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No 6 dated 12th May 1941

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12 All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entrie: by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P.O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 6th JAN. 1943

Detective Competition. 6/12/42.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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RUPEES 2,000 IN PRIZES

Detective Competition. 6/12/42.

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Half-yearly	Rs. 10

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Minimum Re. 1

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Are you married or about to be married? We will teach you exactly what you require. Particulars free. H. H. Stores, Delhi. (335)

20. MATRIMONIAL

Hindu widower Maharashtrian 46, No children. Foreign returned. Well established in Bombay, monthly income Rs. 800|- invites correspondence from respectable girl or childless widow. No caste restriction. Correspondence in English or Marathi. Full particulars to Box No. 367, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted 250 candidates desirous of services as Station Masters, Signallers and clerks etc. Free lodging. Scholarship Rs. 80|- and Railway fare terms. Apply with -|1|6 to Principal, Modern Railway Commercial and Telegraph College, Ambala City. (332)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get American Universities degrees, diploma Medical, Engineering, Law B.A., M.A., etc. Fee nominal Bazmeatibba Regd. Jullundur City. (354)

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Batteries. Ball and Roller Bearings, Beltings, Motors Pumps, Rubber Gloves. Hoses, Brass Couplings, Nozzles Refer Kulkarni's Industrial Service. Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. (244)

347. LOANS AND MORTGAGES

Loans up to Rs. 5,000|- given to approved persons working in any of the Govt. Departments or public bodies as well as to established Merchants against their own signatures. Write for particulars to National Credit Syndicate, Post-Bag No. 1035, Bombay. (350)

Public Notices

NATIONAL WAR FRONT, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the National War Front, Bombay, a Public Meeting will be held at 6 P.M. on SUNDAY, 6th December 1942, at the GOWALIA TANK MAIDAN to celebrate the brilliant victories of the United Nations in the various theatres of the war, to express the meeting's admiration of the courage and heroism of the fighting forces, especially the magnificent part played by the Indian troops whenever and wherever called upon to face the enemy during the last three years, to reaffirm the meeting's determination to support whole-heartedly the war effort of the United Nations until the day of final victory and to condemn all subversive activities impeding such effort.

All persons supporting the object of the Meeting are cordially invited to attend the meeting. (2600)

NINTH WEEK

RANJIT'S

CHANDNI

Kurshid and Ishwarlal
Director JAYANT DESAI
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day 1-30 p.m.

See SADHONA BOSE
in "MOHINEE DANCE" in
New Theatres'
MEENAKSHI
Fifth Week at
KRISHNA
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., at 1 p.m.

IT'S
A SUBLIME
DEVOTIONAL

Ranjit PRESENTS
Bhakta
SURDAS
Directed by
CHATURBHUJ A. DOSHI
Starring
SAIGAL . KHURSHID
with
MONICA DESAI. NAGENDRA
MAHENDRA SAIGAL. CHARPURE
भक्त सूरदास

NEXT CHANGE AT—
OPERA HOUSE

FREE

Send /4/- stamps first to get the miraculously effective medicines of any Sexual Disorder free for trial to get fully convinced of their action before spending and avoid deception as at other places. For secret details send -/4/- stamps for the book "Sexual Guide" (110 pages)
KAVIRAJ KHAZAN CHAND, B.A.
Famous Sex Specialist and Gold Medalist
Chamberlain Road, Lahore. 'Phone 4848.

Drawing Crowds
IN 5TH WEEK

PRAKASH'S
Noble offering in the cause of
HINDU MUSLIM UNITY!
CHÚRIYÁN
with
PREM ADIB, MAYA BANERJEE,
JEEVAN, SHAKIR,
BHOLARAM, etc.
Daily: 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee 2-30 p.m.
NEW WEST END
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

It pleases the EYE and the EAR!
PRABHAT'S
POPULAR
FILM
Ten O'clock
HINDI: 'DUS BAJE'
MARATHI: 'DAHA VAJTA'
Directed by RAJA NENE
3RD WEEK AT
CENTRAL
TO-DAY'S SHOWS:
HINDI: 4 and 7 p.m.
MARATHI: 10 a.m. and 1 and 10 p.m
Advance Booking Daily 10 to 12
A 'FAMOUS PICTURES LTD.' RELEASE

HE FREED GOD FROM WEALTHY & ORTHODOX!
HE BROUGHT HIM TO THE MASSES
6TH WEEK
BHAKTA
KABIR
Starring:—
MEHTAB,
MAZHAR,
BHARATBHUSHAN,
BOY KABIR
UNITY'S SCREEN EPIC
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat. Sun. at 12-45 p.m.
MINERVA

5TH FORCEFUL WEEK!!
SHALIMAR PICTURE
Emotionally Intense Romantic Drama!!
presents
EK RAAT
Acclaimed alike by the press and the public. says the "Times of India." "Rich in the variety of its interest and filled with entertainment value. "EK-RAAT is assured of a long and successful run",

Alluringly charming
NEENA
with
Handsome
PRITHVI RAJ
Director:
W Z. AHMED
Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Matinee at 1 p.m.
AT LAMINGTON
A DAWLAT RELEASE
Bombay—Model Ahmedabad—Moti, Surat—Super, Baroda—Shirin, Poona.

"Stop Selling Indian Silver In London"

Karachi Merchants Send Representation To Delhi

KARACHI, December 4.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association in a representation to the Government of India support the contention of the Calcutta Indian Chamber of Commerce that sales of Indian silver in London should be immediately stopped and its price should be fixed by the Government of India with due regard to its current value in the country and other foreign markets

The voice of the British treasury should not be the determining factor in the fixation of prices of Indian silver

The committee consider it anomalous that while the Government of India is selling silver at low prices in London they are withdrawing silver currency from circulation and request the Government to reconsider their decision in this connection.—A P

END OF MARTIAL LAW IN SIND SOON?

Hur Menace Being Ruthlessly Suppressed, Says Hugh Dow

KARACHI, Dec. 4.

The hope that within a short period it will be possible to raise the martial law in Sukkur District was expressed by the Governor, Sir Hugh Dow addressing the Dstrict War Committee at Sukkur yesterday

His Excellency referring to the **Hur** menace said that mistaken devotion of the Hurs to their unscrupulous leader who has no thought except to exploit that devotion for his own selfish bloody ends meant so much misery to many peaceful families Hindus and Muslims alike

These disorder are now being suppressed with determination and I am pleased to acknowledge the co-operation of the Zamindars in the district giving the soldiers charged with the difficult and unwelcome task.—A. P.

2 New Dy. Controllers For Bombay And Calcutta

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

In connection with announcement made on Friday at Bombay by Mr. Ramchandra, Chief Controller of imports, that two Deputy Controllers of imports were being appointed at Bombay and Calcutta, it is learned that they are Mr. P. C. Chowdhury, I.C.S., and Mr. D. H. Elwin, IC.S. at Calcutta

The Headquarters of these two officers have so far been at Simla, but in order to provide necessary facility to trade and commerce at the two principal ports their headquarters have now been shifted to Bombay and Calcutta.

It is also learned that Mr. Mumtaz Hussain Kazalbash, the Trade Commissioner-Designate at Kabul has taken charge of his appointments on Friday. Before proceeding to Kabul on February 17 he will undergo necessary training at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. He leaves for Calcutta on December 7.—A P

Air Attack On Jap. Concentration

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5

On December 4th, heavy bombers of the India Air Task Force attacked at. Pyawbwe, seventy-five miles south of Mandalay a concentration of Japanese motor transport estimated to contain about three hundred trucks. Nearly one hundred bombs were dropped with telling effect on the enemy transport. All our aircraft and crews returned safely"—A P

A. C. DATTA FIT AGAIN

CALCUTTA, Dec 4

Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, Deputy President of the Indian Legislative Assembly has now recovered from his recent serious illness and is expected to resume normal duties very soon.—A P.

No Second Pearl Harbour!

American Forces Guard Against Sneak Jap Attack

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Dec. 5.

Special steps have been taken by American naval and army forces throughout the Pacific to guard against a sneak Japanese attack that may have been planned to coincide with the first anniversary (December 7) of the attack on Pearl Harbour. There has been a hunch that the Japs may make a desperate attempt to prevent the United States extending the first year upon a note of victory.

BASLE BANK CHIEF'S MISSION TO LONDON

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.

Sir Charles Kingsley Wood informed the Commons that Mr. Thomas McKittrick, President of the Bank for International Settlements, Basle, paid a brief visit to London during which he interviewed him (Sir Charles).

The visit, it is believed, is connected with the criticism that has developed during the recent months against the Bank for International Settlements on the ground that it may, in given circumstances, serve as a channel for appeasement.

Two British directors are Sir Montagu Norman and Sir Otto Neimeyer.

Beveridge Report Reaction

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec 4.

Financial circles are not unduly perturbed by the repercussions of the Beveridge Report on the position and prospects of Insurance. It is true, some companies transact a large volume of industrial insurance which will be taken over by the Government.

On the contrary, there is a strong expanding trend in ordinary insurance so that most companies would recover their lost business in course of time

SINKING OF SHIP IN INDIAN OCEAN

DURBAN, December 5.

Many of those on board the "Llandaff Castle" torpedoed in the Indian Ocean escaped with their lives, according to survivors who have arrived here

Mrs. Gleadell who was travelling with her husband and three young children said that in her lifeboat alone there were more than 59 people. Several other lifeboats were filled with survivors.

Among the survivors there are a number of women and children who spent two nights and a day in the boat.—Reuter

100 Drowned In Dutch Ship Sinking

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Reuter's correspondent with the navy during North African operations writes:— More than 100 Dutch sailors out of the crew of 180 were lost when the Royal Dutch Navy's super destroyer "Isaac Sweers" was torpedoed during the North African expedition.

She was hit while searching for submarines lurking off the coast of Algeria. Two officers were on the bridge. One of them who survived told me, "I do not know what happened to my brother officer. He was five yards from me when explosions occurred and I never saw him again. So far as I could see all our boats were destroyed. Somehow I swam through to open water Almost frozen I reached a float which had drifted off the deck. After floating around for a couple of hours, we were picked up by a British warship".

Anti-aircraft escort ship "Tynwald" was lost during the 24 hour's continuous divebombing of Allied transports in Bougie Bay, when on famous liner had 21 near misses in 65 minutes.

It is now known that out of a total complement of 220 officers and men in the Netherlands destroyer "Isaac Sweers" sunk during the North African campaign, 82 officers and men are safe.

Indian Naval Heroes

The photograph, taken in port after the battle, shows the gallant gun crew of H. M. I. S. "Bengal" at action stations at the 12 pounder gun. Three of these Royal Indian Navy men come from Bombay Presidency, two from Madras Presidency and two from the Punjab.

At Mahalaxmi

Certainly Not "Without Regret"!

NEGLECTED HORSE WINS STEWARDS' CUP; BIG SHOCK FOR PUNTERS

From Our Racing Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Punters in big numbers who thronged at Mahalaxmi to-day when the third day of X'mas meeting was put down for decision were taken unawares of the big surprises in store.

Favourites had very lenient times.

The Baroda-owned Ratifier alone obliged big following while the other winners returned surprising dividends.

In the Ridge Plate (Div. II). Tamim Al Khair who gained the verdict by shortest of margins returned Rs. 503 for win, evidently the biggest dividend of the season.

Apprentice jockey, Uttam Singh was associated with a double and though the winners were far from fancied, the young boy displayed great horsemanship.

Chavan, the favourite lad came down his mount Bay Nazir close to the winning post in the Kingsclere Plate (Div. I) and was taken off to hospital for treatment. It is hoped that he will be back again in the saddle after a couple of days.

Trainer Khodoo Irani got an unpopular double to his credit.

One lucky punter who solved the treble event pool was rewarded with Rs. 26,045 for a fiver. Ten nominators of the double event collected each Rs. 1,353-8-0 each.

The following are the results:

THE SATARA PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr A P Craib's PRINCE NAJI 8-12 Uttam Singh 1
H H the Prince of Berar's MANSUR HAMID 7-13 P Khade 2
Mr. Alimahomed Chotani's DUVISH AL FURAT 8-5 S Chavan 3
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's GOOD BOY 8-12 H Mahomed 4
Not run: Mamluk.
Won by: Neck, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 2 minutes 25 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs 96 Places Rs. 19. Rs 15 and Rs. 12

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS MUMTAZ 9-0 Raffaele 1
Mr. H. O. Hay's MEDALLION 8-6 Faiz Mohd. 2
Captain A. Svamvur's WELL MASKED 9-0 Evans 3
Mrs. J. H. Mashal's DIMPLES 7-7 P. Khade 4
Not run: Scottish Star, Tap Dance, Sit Fast.
Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time 1 minute 31 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Winner Rs. 137. Places Rs. 36, Rs. 52, and Rs. 27.

THE RIDGE PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. J. D. Banatwala's TAMIM AL KHAIR 8-0 Morley 1
Mr. E. S. Minzly's STAR BRILLIANT 7-12 Mull Singh 2
Mr. E. S. Minzly's SUKAB RAMZI 8-8 Evans 3
Mr. F. Amarasuriya's ABJAR SU'AD 8-4 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Taj Mahal.
Won by: S-Hd, S-Hd., 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute, 53 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 503. Places Rs. 94, Rs. 34 and Rs. 28.

THE MEERUT PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Sir Sultan Chinoy's BLUE MANTLE 8-5 Hayat Md. 1
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's DOUBLE OAK 7-13 Britt 2
Messrs. F. A. Khairaz and P. A. d'Avoine's LION TAMER 7-11 Raffaele 3
H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's TRUSTY 7-7 Ramachandra 4
All ran.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, S-Hd., 1 length.
Time: 1 minute, 17 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 191. Places Rs. 45, Rs. 24 and Rs. 22

THE RIDGE PLATE Division III—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. S. S. Chenoy and Lt.-Col. M. S. Irani's FARAJ ALLAH 8-2 U. Singh 1
Mr. F. A. Irani's SUBHI JAZIRA 8-11 S. Chavan 2
H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's NALINI II 8-2 Ramachandra .. 3
The Maharaj Kumar of Movri's UMEIM 8-3 Md. Khan 4
Not run: Shamamat Hamid, Ushama.
Won by. 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute, 53 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 274. Places Rs. 91, Rs. 19 and Rs. 71.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.
Captain A. Svamvur's SO WHAT 9-0 Raffaele 1
Mr. N. E. D. Pandole's LIBERTY 7-13 Md. Khan 2
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's DIANA 9-0 Evans 3
Mrs. W. F. J. Davis's PRINCEP 8-9 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Churchill.
Won by: 2 lengths, Hd. 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 31 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 47 and Rs. 20.

THE SANDOWN PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's RATIFIER 8-9 Britt 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's PRINCE ARIEL 8-0 Adley 2
Mr. M. C. M. Salim's LOTHARIC 7-9 Sibbritt 3
H. H. The Prince of Berar's HIGHLAND SPRIG 8-8 Raffaele 4
Not run: Ati, Right Bet.
Won by: 6 lengths, Hd., 1 length.
Time: 1 minute. 42 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

THE STEWARDS' CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's WITHOUT REGRETS 8-4 Morley 1
Mr. O. Randall's TALK 8-9 West 2
Captain F. D. Sheppard's BRADEAGER 7-4 P. Khade 3
Mr. S. A. Rashid's EMILY SALMON 7-4 Mendoza 4
Not run: A la Grande, Suryakumar.
Won by: 1 length, S-Hd. 1/2 length.
Time: 2 minutes, 10 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 145: Places Rs. 52. Rs. 47 and Rs. 289.

THE RIDGE PLATE Division I Distance 1 mile.
The Maharaja Kumar of Morvi's DHAYF SHAMMAR 8-4 Rao 1
The Raja of Mirai ... ALI 8-8 S. Chavan ... 2
H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PUSHPAMALA 8-9 Jones 3
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SEVENTH HEAVEN 10-7 Britt 4
Not run: Wavell, Jarir Fadilhat al Garb, Sanjakdar
Won by: S. Hd., S Hd. 1/2 length
Time: 1 minute 52 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 35.

Algiers Now Capital Of France

Announcement Made By Darlan's Gazette

LONDON, December 5.

According to the Morocco radio the following statement appears in Friday's issue of Admiral Darlan's official gazette "Admiral Darlan High Commissioner for the French Empire, has assumed leadership, 'de jure' and 'de facto' of the French Colonial Empire.

Furthermore he will remain Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, Air Force and Army

The City of Algiers will be the true Capital of France The French Imperial Council will assure continuity of French administration —Reuter

TUNISIA ATTACK NOT IMMINENT

LONDON, Dec. 5.

No imminent attack by the first army in north Tunisia is to be expected, it is stated in London. The building up process, particularly preparation of aerodromes, is bound to take a considerable time.

Axis counter-attacks though in the main repulsed have prevented the Allied forces from advancing further. But it is only a question of time before air balance is adjusted, for the Allies have aeroplanes though they have still to fully organise ground installations

At the moment the Allies are fighting the Battle of Supply Allied advanced troops seem for the time being to have outstripped their air umbrella.—Reuter.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ROME: An Italian communique says: "In Cyrenaica there were artillery duels. Hard fighting continued in the Tunis area for a greatly important road and railway junction the possession of which has been contested for several days. Yesterday afternoon enemy planes made a brief but violent raid on Naples Near Cosenz (Cosenza) bombs were also dropped which damaged buildings."

NEW DELHI, Mr. A. F. W. Dixon, Dewan of Cochin, has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Indian Rubber Production Board.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

MARCH

New York, Dec. 6.

Previous closing 18.70
To-day's opening 18.77
Difference ..... +.07
To-day's Closing 18.78
Difference ..... +.08

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec. 6.

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening ..... not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec. 5.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London, Dec. 5.

Castorseeds Bombay December/January (£29 quoted) closed.
Linseed Calcutta December/January (£23 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata December/January unquoted.
Groundnut Coromandal December/January East Coast Indian shipment (£24 1/2 quoted) closed West Coast Indian shipment (£25 1/2 quoted) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No 3 (131 sh.) closed

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 5.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 5.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 5.

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 5.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Tata Ordinary 369; Tata Deferred 1782/8 Indian Iron 34/8; Steel Corpn of Bengal 6/8; Bombay Dyeing 1692/8; Central India 402/8; Century 614/6; Gokak 357/8; Kohinoor 622/8; Simplex 277; Andhra Valley 1775; Tata Hydro 185; Tata Power 1670; Associated Cement 203/8; Belapur 227/8; Bombay Burma (old) 365.

Bombay Stock Exchange

Bombay, Dec. 5.

The local share bazar was officially open to-day but members were not inclined to do any business.

Karachi Quotations

Karachi, Dec. 4.

To-day's closing quotations: Cotton Sind January 25/11; March 26/6/3; Punjab January 23/13/8; March 24/7/3; Desi American F F F January 37/8/6; March 38/4 sellers; Coria March 68/15/9; Cottonseed January 42/7/6; Bajra January 49/14; Silver Magsir Bullion 106/2; Mint 105/4; 999 109/13; Sovereign Maghsir 47/6.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 5.

The local market was officially open to-day but no business was done to-day

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 5.

The local market was quietly steady to-day with a moderate turnover. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready	Rs.	64	8 0
1st settlement		64	7 0
SILVER			
Ready		106	4 0
1st settlement		104	4 0

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 27th November, 1942.

Demand Liabilities in India ...	339,63,61,000
Time Liabilities in India	107,43,12,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	12,57,45,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	97,79,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	31,76,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	59,20,95,000
Advances in India	84,15,01,000
Bills discounted in India	2,63,50,000

Piecegoods And Yarn

Bombay, Dec. 4.

PIECEGOODS

Grey, Unbleached.—

		Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard quality) ...	"		2	2	3
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	"		2	14	9
Shirtings	"		2	1	9
Shirtings (Vegetable quality) ...	"		2	1	0
Leopard Cloth	"		2	1	4
Dhoties (upto ½" nakhi border)	"		2	4	0
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	"		3	2	0
Drills	"		2	2	0
Domestics	"		2	0	2
Domestics	"		2	0	3
Salita	"		2	2	0
Chadars	"		2	4	6
White Bleached.—	per piece				
Longcloth	"		30	0	0
Drill	"		31	2	0
Yarn.—	Per lb.				
4s (All Waste)	"		0	9	3
6 1/2s (All Waste)	"		0	9	6
8 1/2s	"		1	1	10
10 1/2s	"		1	2	0
12 1/2s	"		1	2	5
16s	"		1	7	5
20s	"		1	8	6
24s	"		1	9	9

Indians' Trading Rights In Africa Trampled Upon

AFRICAN SHIPPING ASSOCIATION LODGES STRONG PROTEST

"This meeting unanimously resolves to make all necessary sacrifices and to use all means at its command to prevent from coming into existence the Commercial Corporation as proposed by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. This meeting further declares that the proposed Corporation strikes at the very roots of the age-long trading rights of Indian traders in East Africa." This was the text of a resolution passed at a meeting of the African Shippers' Association held at "Gulistan", Dhobitalao, on Saturday evening. Mr. Dawoodbhai Haji Nasser, the President of the Association was in the chair.

COUNTRY-WIDE AGITATION

It is to be remembered that an organisation similar to the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation is proposed to be established by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika with the right of sole monopoly of imports of textile goods from India. A country-wide agitation is shortly expected to start against this move of the East African Governments.

By a further resolution the meeting appealed to the millowners' Association and commercial bodies all over the country to take up this question and give all possible co-operation in the coming struggle.

SPADE-WORK BY INDIANS

The President, in the course of his remarks, explained the steps taken by them since their last meeting a fortnight back. He stated that a long memorial was sent to the member, Government of India, Commerce and Overseas Department, asking him to move in the matter. Indian Chamber of Commerce and many other commercial bodies had already pledged their support, and there was every possibility of their voice being heard. At a time when there was not a single European in East Africa, Indians had already established their colonies there. The present prosperity of East Africa was mainly the work of Indians. Mr. Churchill had referred to this fact in one of his writings in 1908, and had praised the valour of the Indian soldiers. That same Churchill was now the Prime Minister of England. Will he allow the East African Governments to pass such legislation? asked the speaker.

Concluding, the speaker said that if worst came to worst they were prepared to sacrifice their all and to fight tooth and nail for what he considered to be their most sacred rights in Africa.

INEVITABLE STRUGGLE

Mr. Amritlal Kalidas, the Secretary of the Association stated that the reasons put forth by the East African Governments for the establishment of such a Corporation were indefensible and meaningless. They were told that the textiles were not imported to Africa in sufficient quantity. That argument was wrong in as much as sufficient transport facilities were not available for importing goods to Africa. The argument regarding the goods being too dear was equally flimsy, because the rates of varying classes of textiles were fixed and the importers could not tamper with them as they liked. Looking to the facts as they existed there was only one alternative for them, and that was to fight. The struggle was inevitable in the interest of the country as a whole to-day it was only textiles, to-morrow it may be something else. What will you do then? asked the speaker.

Mr. Zaverchand of Messrs. Mansukhlal Kantilal & Co., stated that the proposed Corporation was sure to jeopardise other Indian industries also.

Others also spoke on the occasion.

1,000 BAGS OF WHEAT DAILY NECESSARY

City Bakers' Appeal To Govt. For Supply

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Bakers' Association held at Framjee Cowasji Hall, Dhobitalao this morning, a resolution was passed that the Bakers should request the Government to supply one thousand bags of wheat flour daily to the Association.

The Association thereupon decided to distribute the same to other local shops and individuals as required.

Mr. K. Kermani presided.

Sir Roger To Take Salute Of Officers And Men Of "Bengal"

BOMBAY, December 5.

The Governor of Bombay will take the salute of officers and men of H.M.I.S. "Bengal" on Tuesday (Dec. 8).

On Tuesday (Dec 8) a luncheon will be given in honour of officers and men of H.M.I.S. "Bengal" by the Sheriff of Bombay. The luncheon will take place in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall at 1-30 p.m.

The ship's company will leave Castle Barracks at 1 p.m. sharp, and will march along Churchgate Street, round Flora Fountain, where His Excellency the Governor saluting the salute. Also on the saluting platform will be senior officers of the three services and prominent citizens of Bombay.

H.M.I.S. "Bengal's" ships company will continue their march along Mahatma Gandhi Road to Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.—A. P.

Coroner's Remarks In House Collapse Inquest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the inquest on the Back Bay house-collapse victims yesterday, the City Coroner observed that from the evidence on hand, there was nothing to indicate that any person concerned with the construction could be treated as a suspect.

Both Mr. Engineer, the contractor and Mr. Noqrani, the architect stated that under advice from their counsel, they were not willing to make any statement on oath, but they would consider the question of putting in a written statement later. Mr. Aga, R. C. C. specialist, asked for time to consult his lawyer before making a statement.

Mr. H. B. Marla, the contractor's supervisor was not examined, as it was pointed out to the Court that he was in charge of the construction of the building on behalf of Mr. Engineer.

Mr. Engineer, when examined said that Marla was in charge of the construction that collapsed, as also for three other buildings for which Mr. Engineer had taken contract.

Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer, in a statement said that the responsibility was on the owner in the first instance; then on the architect and next on the contractor. The Municipality was not bound to inspect buildings under constructions, though it had a a right to do so.

Mr. H. M. Barafwala, Building Inspector stated that he had visited the building in question 12 times, last visit being on June 23. He did not notice anything faulty n construction, nor did he notice any defect.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 5.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 1-12-42:—

Allahabad 78 51 0; Bombay 91 66 0; Calcutta 82 60 0; Cawnpore 78 49 0; Cuttack nil; Darjeeling 56 40 0; Delhi 78 49 0; Dehra Dun 73 44 0; Jacobabad 81 47 0; Karachi 84 66 0; Lahore 57 46 0; Lucknow 82 47 0; Madras 83 69 0; Nagpur 82 55 0; Patna 78 54 0; Peshawar 77 48 0; Shillong 63 40 0; Simla 53 41 0.—A.P.

CINEMA

BENGAL CYCLONE RELIEF

Benefit Performance By 'Tarun Sangha'

Under the auspices of 'Tarun Sangha' a drama entitled 'Misar Kumari' will be performed at the Damodar Thakersy Hall, Parel on 2nd Jan. 43. Mr. Aboni Mitra, of 'Tarun Sangha' Parel is in charge of the performance. Prominent film stars like K. C. Dey, Pahari Sanyal, Prithviraj Charlie, Saigal Nayampally are going to take part. All the proceeds will be donated to Cyclone Relief

"Najma" On The Sets

Mehboob Productions' maiden picture "Najma" went into production on 20th November under the happiest of auspices.

To start with, Producer-Director Mehboob has been able to secure the services of the best veterans in the Film Industry that money and personal friendship could obtain. Faredoon Irani will handle his good old cameras at the Central Studios (formerly National Studios), Y. S. Kothare will be in charge of the mike and the Recording Van, and the famous Music Director of the F.A.B. until recently, Mr. Rafique Ghaznavi, will compose the tunes for "Najma".

Mr. Atre Feted At Delhi

Mr. P. K. Atre was the happy recipient of many congratulations at Delhi—where the picture is running to capacity houses from 27th November. People at Delhi had heard a lot about Mr. P. K. Atre—and they were on tiptoe to meet and discuss no end of things with him. Everyday a regular stream of visitors is to be found at Mr. Atre's place.

Mr. Sahni, Editor of "National Call" and Mr. Kaul Managing Editor "Navayug" (Hindi) gave a gala dinner party in Mr. Atre's honour—where speeches eulogising Prin. Atre's services in literary and film fields were made. Mr. Atre had been invited by the Maharashtra Club of Delhi to deliver lectures He stays for a week at Delhi and from there he proceeds to Lahore.

"INVISIBLE WOMAN" AT KOHINOOR

"Invisible Woman" starring John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce will be screened at Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar on Sunday morning, at 10 a.m. at reduced admission prices.

LAST SHOW AT METRO

Patrons of Metro theatre should remember that the last show at that theatre will start at 10 p.m. and not at 9-30 p.m

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6.

DELHI I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

5 p.m. Ustad Bundu Khan: 5-15 Bashir Bai. 5-25 R. R. Chowdhury. 5-35 Dulari Bai: 5-45 Manohar: 5-50 Sobhana Sen: 6 Amir Khan of Indore. 6-45 Ustad Bundu Khan: 7 Jawab Men. 7-15 Sobhana Sen: 7-30 Programme Parade. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Bashir Bai. 8-40 Bhajan Lal: 8-45 Delhi radio orchestra. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Caravanserai. 10 My kind of music. 10-30 Yehudi Menuhin: 10-45 Dulari Bai: 10-50 R. R. Chowdhury. 10-55 Sarangi recital.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Jaunpuri on Sarod. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-30 Mixed melodies. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Juthika Roy. 9-30 Shaikhlal qawwal and party. 9-40 P. † Hombal of Dharwar. 10 Girija Bai Kelekar. 11 Air orchestra. 11-15 J. G. Gore. 11-30 News-play (Gujarati). 11-45 Faiyaz Khan of Baroda. 12-45 News in Marathi. 12-50 News in Gujarati. 12-55 News in Hindustani. 1 Shaikhlal qawwal and party. 1-15 Ponnuswami. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 Lunch-hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Girija Bai Kelekar. 5-25 P. N. Hombal: 5-40 Manjari Mehta. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 N. L. Ranade. 6-15 J. G. Gore. 6-30 News in English. 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 News commentary (Hindustani.) 6-50 Shaikhlal Qawwal and party. 7-5 Hamid Husain: 7-15 Manjari Mehta. 7-30 P. N. Hombal: 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News in Gujrati. 8-5 Gujarati geet. 8-15 A light selection. 8-30 Our universities. 8-45 News-play (Marathi). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Caravanserai. 10 Symphony concert.

Bombay II—Programme

49.3 metres (6,085 kc/s.)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Gujarati garbas. 8-15 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 N. L. Ranade. 9 Musical interlude. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

11 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

49.3 metres (6,085 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s.)

7-30 to 7-45 As in Bombay 1. 7-45 Girija Bai Kelekar. 8-5 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air orchestra. 9-10 J. G. Gore. 9-20 Shaikhlal Qawwal and party. 9-30 Girija Bai Kelekar. 9-45 Faiyaz Khan of Baroda.

JAPAN IS A FORMIDABLE FOE STILL

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

DECEMBER 4.

While the dramatic events in Russia and North Africa are monopolising world attention, we must not forget that the war in the East—the war that matters to us in India most intimately!—is now one year old.

It was on the 7th of December, 1941, that like a vulture swooping upon its unsuspecting prey, Japanese planes attacked Pearl Harbour and Singapore. Thus began the Blitzkrieg which carried Japan from success to success. Though she has been badly mauled in the Solomons and New Guinea, her hold over the American, British and Dutch territories in the East is still intact. The Rising Sun has not yet passed the meridian.

It is necessary to remember these facts on the eve of the anniversary of the war in the East. It is necessary to put them in the proper perspective and to draw the necessary moral from them. Not merely that but we should even be prepared for some early move from Tokyo—if only to celebrate the derring-do of last December.

The spell of success in the West and the unexpected quiescence in the East have created a feeling of complacency in our minds. We feel as if we have crossed the crisis, as if the threat to India is finally over That may well be so—one hopes that it is so!—but a critical appraisal of the situation hardly warrants such a belief. There may yet be many disappointments, set-backs and dangers to surmount before we can ring our bells.

Victory In Two Instalments

With the wave of optimism that is sweeping Europe and America, they have already began the game of forecasting the date of Allied victory. Captain Oliver Lyttleton, who dearly loves to play the role of a prophet, has already hinted that next June may see the end of the war. The war, that is, in Europe. Asia is carefully excluded from such facile confidence. There is still a long long road to traverse to Tipperary there! Even the British Prime Minister is constrained to visualise victory in two instalments—Hitler and Mussolini cracking long before Tojo.

This is a significant assertion and coming from such a well-informed source, it ought to put us on our guard. It is true that the expectations of most war commentators that the end of the monsoon might herald some decisive move on the part of the Japanese have been so far happily belied. While Europe and Africa have witnessed mighty battles swinging this way and that during the last six months, the lull that descended on Asia with the withdrawal of the British from Burma last May still persists.

Except in the Solomons and New Guinea where the tempo of fighting is waxing fast, furious and generally against them, the Japanese have adopted merely a sit-down strategy. We occasionally hear reports of vast troop movements through the far-flung empire which they have acquired with such lightning rapidity, but their purpose is always shrouded in mystery. Leave alone an offensive, they are not even retaliating with a hundredth of the measure they are receiving. The R. A. F. and the U. S. A. A. F., for example, have been gradually accelerating both the pace and volume of their attacks on Burma. Last month saw almost a raid a day from Indian bases, while the return visits of the Japanese Air Force have been few, far between and mostly ineffective.

Unmistakable Pointer

To say the least, all this sounds strange. So strange, indeed, that it must put us on our guard. It would be absurd to draw the inference from all this inactivity that the Japs have been done for and that like their Axis partners in the west, they have reached the end of the beginning. For one thing we are still feeling the sting of the smack the Japs gave the world a year ago. That ought to engender in us a salutary respect for Japanese might and toughness. For another the bitter fight they are waging in Guadalcanar and Buna in spite of the hopelessness of the situation is itself an indication of the long struggle that lies ahead of the United Nations

Even if the Jap inactivity in Burma may be due to the consciousness of their relative weakness, the inability of Britain, America and China yet to mount an offensive of their own is an unmistakable pointer to the strength Japan still disposes.

It is vitally necessary for China especially that the Japs should be driven out of Burma, China, in spite of all the gallantry of her soldiers, finds herself hamstrung for lack of the necessary equipment. Unless and until her life-line—the Burma Road—begins functioning again, she cannot make her due weight felt. And, after all, the final defeat of Japan can be brought about only through and by China. Every day's delay in opening the Burma offensive means that Japan is enabled to exploit and batten upon the territories she has conquered. Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, Java and Philippines—all are rich in their natural resources. Japan is feverishly utilising these assets to strengthen her war machine.

As Formidalbe As Ever

Though it is true that the Japanese Navy has suffered very heavily—the latest casualties in the Solomons bring the toll to 157 ships—the Army has come off lightly during the last twelve months of fighting. Col. Knox recently gave the figure of 250,000 Japs killed or permanently injured including 37,000 naval personnel. This is really a small price to pay for the huge Empire she has conquered. It may be noted here that the casualties suffered in China alone since the outbreak of hostilities in 1937 to the end of October 1942 have been computed at over three million by the National Military Council of China. Compared with this 250,000 casualties of the last year are a mere flea-bite and leave the Jap army as formidable as it was on the eventful 7th of December 1941.

After stressing all this in order to remove the complacency that seems to be gathering again in many quarters, it may be readily admitted that the time factor definitely favours the Allies. They may take longer to hit Japan but when they do, it will be a decisive blow, if for nothing else because the Allies cannot afford another reverse in the East. Japan knows this too well and more is the surprise in the minds of many of us why she is adopting such dilatory tactics. Japan has lately begun the reinforcement of her army in Burma, which has now a strength of more than six divisions, while another force of 30,000 is concentrated in western Yunan, west of the Salween River.

Those preparations seem to be purely defensive, though the Chinese expect an offensive on their border soon. The Japanese seem to be comparatively weak in the air, if they are not deliberately husbanding their resources, while it is exactly here that the Allies are making their strength felt. General Clayton Bissell, Commanding the U. S. A. Tenth Air Force, revealed recently how rapidly air reinforcements are being rushed from America to India. The Eastern Army under General Irwin is also being speedily expanded and the Allied strength on the Indo-Burma border to-day is far superior to what it was three monhs ago, while the internal situation in this country is gradually returning to normal. At this rate Japan will soon find that the sands have run out against her in Burma.

A Key Factor

Then alone will it be the end of the beginning and Japan will try her level best to postpone that hour as far as possible. The developments in the West will soon have their reactions in the East Once the African campaign is over and the Mediterranean is opened to Allied shipping, the supply position of the British army in India will be considerably eased. General Tojo cannot be unware of those ominous prospects before him and it remains to be seen how he reorients his strategy to the changed circumstances.

While General Alexander is still gahtering his forces for an assault on the El Agheila line, Generals Eisenhower and Anderson have begun battering Tunis and Bizerta in right earnest. The Allies have so far got the better of the fighting and the reduction of Tunisia is a matter of days now. Fierce air battles have been raging over the whole battle front and the Luftwaffe is making a decisive bid for the mastery of the skies. Though the Tunisian aerodromes are mostly put out of commission, the Luftwaffe can operate from Sicily and Sardinia, which are only 200 and 180 miles away from Tunis.

Sir Archibald Sinclair's disclosure that nearly one-fifth of the Luftwaffe in Russia has been dispatched to Africa is significant for a number of reasons. Firstly, it proves how keen Hitler is to retain his foothold in Africa. Secondly, it indicates that the Luftwaffe has little reserves left and thirdly, that the Germans hardly expected that the Russian offensive could assume such gigantic proportions.

Indeed, the parity, if not the superiority, in the air which the Allies enjoy now is one of the key factors of the fourth year of war. The repeated 12-hour Blitzs over Bizerta and Tunis are symptomatic of the changed fortunes of the war and the Germans will get bigger and bigger doses of their own doses. To the Italians Mr. Churchill has given an open threat of prolonged, scientific and shattering air attack from the African spring board and the treachery of Mussolini will soon come home to roost on the wings of giant Flying Fortresses.

Hopes And Achievements

In Russia after the first shock of the Russian offensive was absorbed, the German armies seem to have decided to resort to the hedge-hog tactics they pursued successfully last winter and thus to stick to their advance fortified positions. Rzhev, which has defied two Russian attempts last winter, is being besieged again. It is a great prize both for the Russians and the Germans, Hitler being reported to have declared that its loss will be tantamount to the loss of half of Berlin

It was natural that after the first dramatic sweep, the tempo of the Russian offensive should be slackened. Besides, the main aim of the Red Army is not merely to advance but also to annihilate the enemy. This they are systematically doing. The Germans, however, are doughty and seasoned fighters and their grim defence of Staraya Russa in identical circumstances last year should serve as a warning to us.

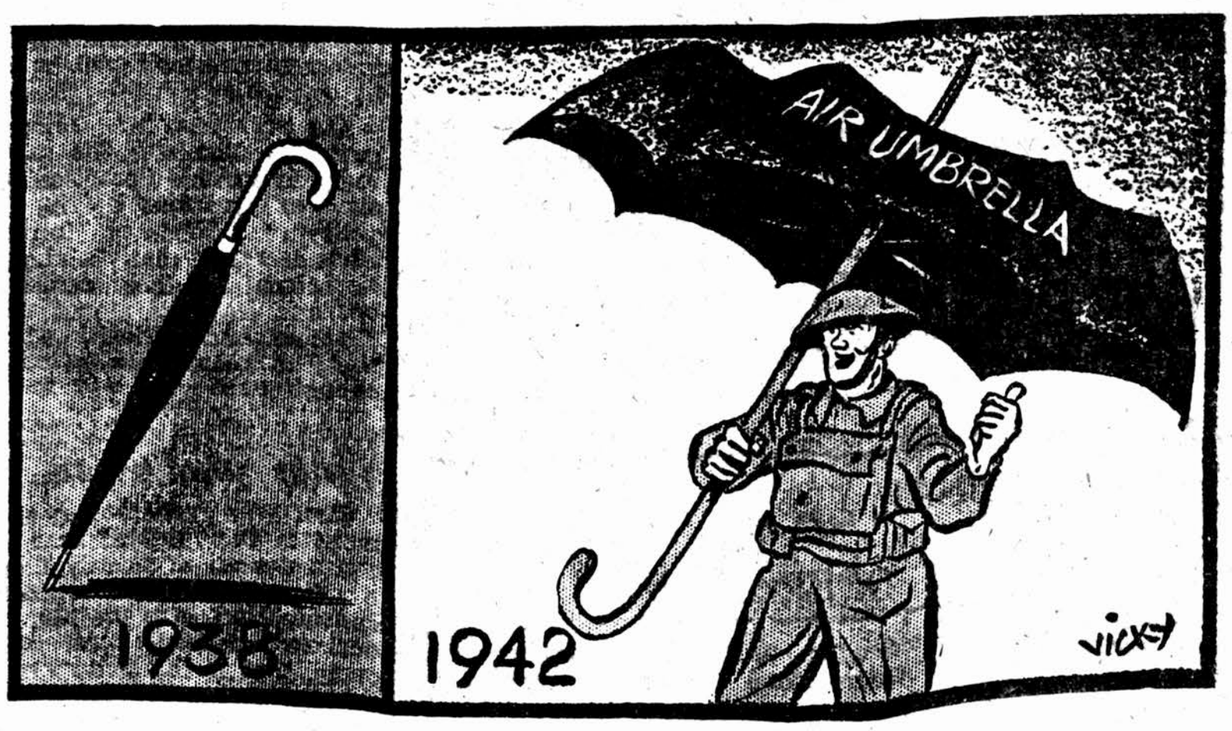
The stakes on the Russian front are so high that it is better to await than to anticipate developments for the time being. In any case the Russian achievements are far more stupendous than we could have ever dared to hope in our wildest flights of fancy.

No Confirmation Of Allied Entry Into Ivory Coast

MONROVIA (Liberia), Dec. 5.

There was no confirmation here to-day of the Axis reports that Allied troops had crossed the Liberian border into the Ivory Coast in French West Africa.

Well-informed circles regard the reports with scepticism.—Reuter.



Metamorphosis

(Courtesy "News Chronicle").

'LOSE EMPIRE, WIN INDIA'

(Continued from Page 3)

any British promise and the only guarantee of freedom itself, seized at the earliest opportunity.

In more extreme form that distrust was directed against the United States, Russia and China as well as Britain. When the Grady mission arrived to investigate the possibilities of helping Indian industrialists, many of the latter saw in Henry only an American imperialist scheming to take over new concessions from here. When Russia sign[illegible]he Anglo-Soviet treaty, others d[illegible]unced it as a betrayal of India! It meant that Russia would not free India from Britain! Indians who speak well regarding China, Pandit Nehru told me, were also criticised bitterly by the nationalists. They simply do not want to be reminded that Indian freedom, even if granted by Britain now, would still be conditioned by international events and promptly nullifiable if the Axis won the war.

An immediate cause for the present outburst is the dwindling prestige of the British Government as a result of the string of defeats suffered, especially at the hands of Japan. People in America and Britain have little conception as to how widespread is the reaction among the masses and how thoroughly Japan has deflated our prestige in military efficiency and power in the Asiatic mind. Prestige? It just isn't here any more, except in exchange for rupees. This is the gratest change in India since my last visit.

Indians are utterly fed up with all forms of imperialist discrimination based on colour prejudice and race superiority myths. Perhaps no single factor has done more recent harm than the segregation of white refugees from brown during the exodus from Malaya and Burma, when undoubtedly preferential treatment was given to many whites. Over 2,00,000 Indians returned from conquered areas are now broadcasting their experience throughout the country itself. Everywhere they have spread stories discrediting the British, undermining confidence.

No Confidence In Britain

Indian industrialists and capitalists here are deeply dissatisfied with the Government policy affecting war production. I have talked to most of the important producers. All of them agree that the output could be increased by two to four times with proper co-operation, planning and supply and rationalization of industry. Henry Grady told me the same thing. Without exception Indian industrialists gave us the same story of bureaucratic obstructions, lack of planning, inefficiency and frustration of their efforts to build up Indian self-sufficiency. Almost without exception they disbelieved that Britain means to give up India after the war. In evidence they point out numerous instances where Indian development was blocked chiefly because of British needs after the war. There is no doubt that Gandhi and the Congress fully reflect the wishes of the Indian bourgeoisie who finance much of their activity.

It is most important to note that few Indians have confidence in British ability to lead the defence of the country against an expected invasion. The Nationalist idea is that only a Government commanding the broadest following can in these times totally mobilise the nation for war. They contend that General Wavell's strategy assumes that India can be held without the support of the Indian masses, and I must say that General Wavell's remarks to me rather confirm this. To prove that popular mobilization is necessary people contrast the Malaya, Java, Burma debacles with China, Russia even Philippines.

Certain things only a truly Indian Government which will be able to impose heavy burdens without provoking a revolt, could do. Among these nationalists demanding a responsible cabinet point out the following:—

Labour and industry are now working almost solely from the profit motive as frankly admitted to me by Sir Homi Mody who is the Supply Member of the Viceroy's Council. Both could greatly increase production, even without expansion of plant, if patriotism was added to other motives. Plans for moving and decentralising factories from threatened areas and of rationalizing the industry along the lines suggested by the Grady Mission could be realized. Refugees and unemployed in the villages could be trained and taught to help to make war goods as in China. Students and educated people could be brought into defence services instead of recruitment being limited chiefly to the so-called martial races with high percentage of illiterates. Conscription might be introduced, and military training given on a vast scale. Political training could be used to strengthen the morale among both soldiers and civilians aware of the newly-won freedom to defend. Instead of workers fleeing from jobs as happened in Calcutta, Bombay and elsewhere at the first sign of alarm, they would, so the theory goes, stand at their posts as proud citizens of free India. Instead of non-violent resistance opposing necessary defence measures, people would organize help to carry out measures under Indian leadership. India would lift up her head to shake off the inferiority complex and get in tune with the rest of the world.

Some of the foregoing contentions are, perhaps, refutable but no amount of argument will change the fact that these beliefs and prejudices are universally held among the politically-conscious Indians, whatever their party affiliations be. Because not all of them joined Gandhi vociferously does not prove that they won't provide active or passive fifth column. The reasons mentioned are the main ones behind the Wardha resolution which will persist as long as Indians lack control in policy and administration.

Those reasons 'plus' the realization of political leaders in the hour of the peril that they require a more dynamic programme than the present non-violent non-resistance slogans against Japan and the belief that the action is now coinciding with the supreme crisis in allied assistance in Europe must make the deepest impression on the United nations.

American Intervention

Congress felt the need to reconcile within itself as well as throughout the nation two blocs of opinion clearly beginning to divide the nationalist movement. The first favours a policy of neutrality towards Japan based on the fond hope that the Axis is appeasable. Its ideological leadership resides in Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the former Congress President, who fled from a British jail to Germany and now broadcasts to a large following in India, especially in Bengal. The other body of public opinion is swinging in favour of unity above all as the basis of speedy mobilization needed to ward off the inevitable Axis attempt to repeat the history of France and China in India. It is led by a small but efficient Indian communist party.

Lastly, and for us more significant than any foregoing, Pandit Nehru and the present Congress President Maulana Azad, representing the militant anti-Japanese section in the party felt the need for demonstration to induce the United States of America to bring pressure on Mr. Churchill. Which means, of course, pressure from the President himself. Maulana Azad and Pandit Nehru, the latter particularly, placed some hopes on American intervention when Col. Louis Johnson, our former Commissioner in Delhi, went home last May. Pandit Nehru had told him what the Congress wanted President Roosevelt to do and indicated how Indian support for the war was mobilisable.

Since then Pandit Nehru and Louis Johnson had been corresponding and Pandit Nehru held back Gandhi for two months, waiting hopefully for Washington to act. When nothing happened Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad reluctantly yielded to Gandhi in favour of the civil disobedience move. Pandit Nehru explained to me that it was the only alternative as far as he could see—blow for freedom accompanied by a last dramatic open appeal based on India's defence needs.

"Get Out And Leave Us Alone"

So the resolution was a bluff in a way, but a bluff which may have to be converted into action if called upon. Whether it can succeed now remains to be seen. If American pressure is being exerted in London for anything at the moment, it seems likely that it is about the second front issue. Meanwhile the Viceroy says he cannot set up the kind of regime the majority of Congressmen, Gandhi possibly excluded, seem to consider acceptable; a Provisional Government chosen from various parties in which the Viceroy's status is reduced to a representative of the king. The old "complications" and practical difficulties are still in the way. Britain will always be able to point out to them when the independence issue is acute! Hindu-Muslim disagreement, future status of princes, problems of minorities. The Muslim League which is the strongest Muslim political party actually represents only six per cent of the electorate which itself is a small fraction of the total population, but its President Mohammad Ali Jinnah is an extremely shrewed politician. He understands exactly what his support is worth and is driving a hard bargain. Sir Stafford Cripps has already virtually promised him an independent Muslim State which is his goal and it was this which most incensed Gandhi who called it "sinful." Now a communal agreement as a condition before independence may well be impossible to achieve.

Anyway now the Congress impatiently dismisses the said seemingly impossible "practical difficulties" as creations of the British policy of 'divide et impera', in what seems to many a characteristic refusal to face reality. "Get out and leave us alone" they say. "Princes and minority will then come to reasonable terms quickly enough once you are no longer [illegible]

What Jinnah Said

Civil War rather than a settlement is the British fear of the consequences of hastily organising a Provisional Government. In conversation with me Mr. Jinnah declared, perhaps a bit vain-gloriously, that if the British agreed to the Congress demand "Moslems would without doubt revolt throughout India." On the other hand, there is also the danger of a Civil War, if the Congress nationalists launch a disobedience campaign now. The effects might anyway physically and morally immobilise India, just as the Japs are preparing to attack by the end of the monsoon. Thousands of able citizens would be thrown into jail and defeatism would become general. Beyond that, however, this writer denies the immediate danger of Civil War regardless of the solution of the beautiful muddle.

Another thing is also certain, however. Only an incredible capacity for self-deception could now prevent us from recognizing the imperative necessity of making every effort immediately to release all possible power and responsibility to Indians, except where it is demonstrably incompatible with the defence requirements of the Allies. Now this is the only way of retaining any following in this part of the world, short of overwhelming force which we simply don't possess. And by "demonstrably" I don't mean any of the stock arguments. Sound as they may seem to some even now, they would never excuse us in Asiatic eyes if, while still denying the understandable Indian desire for responsibility in their own country in a moment of dire peril, the British and ourselves failed to save the country—as well as we might with a hostile population behind us. If it comes to that India will be lost beyond redemption. The only thing we have at stake is the goodwill of the Indian people and if we lose that we have lost all.

To my astonishment many observers here still think otherwise but I have seen enough to convince me that we cannot hold India against both the Indians and Japanese. That is the 'alpha' and 'omega' lesson of lost empire which history has been trying to drum into our heads throughout southern Asia.

It is still possible to get an agreement with Indians which will make them as valuable to us as the Chinese. The majority still are for the Allies but the price of this co-operation now cannot be lowered a farthing. It is no less than a clear and final renunciation of all prerogatives of imperialism here against which we claim to be fighting elsewhere in the world.

ORIGIN OF PAPER

The Chinese invented paper and printing. A piece of paper bearing the Chinese equivalent of the date A.D. 264 was found at Loulan in Chinese Turkestan.

It is, so far as is known, the earliest dated piece.

The earliest printed book which has been found bears the date A.D. 868 (two centuries before the Norman conquest of England). It was discovered, in 1907, in the forgotten, walled up library of a Buddhist cave temple carved from solid rock near Tun-huang, in the far western Kansu province of China.

Paper was first brought to official notice in China some time before A.D. 105. In the central Asiatic desert, along the old silk route, archaelogists have discovered paper at least 1,000 years older than any known in Europe.

Some scraps of this still bear legible dates and other writing. Much of that found was in the ruins of watch towers which were abandoned by about A.D. 150.

Other evidence indicates that the art of paper making reached Samarkand (Russian Turkestan, in Central Asia) about A.D. 751. In Bagdad it became known about A.D. 793; in Egypt about A.D. 900 in Morocco about 1,000; in Spain 1150; in France, 1189; in Italy, 1276; in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1391; and in England in 1494.—Field Museum News.

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Lessons Of Japanese Air Raids

INDUSTRIAL A. R. P. PLANS REVISED

Lessons learnt from Japanese air raids and the latest technical information received from the United Kingdom formed the basis of the revised edition of "The Summary of A.R.P. Applied to Factories", which has been issued by the Department of Labour (Office of the Chief Adviser Factory A.R.P.), Government of India.

The summary is the official Handbook upon which all schemes of industrial air raid precautions are based and the object of the third edition is to give in comprehensive form as much relevant information as possible, thus making it unnecessary for busy industrialists to search through the great mass of literature on this subject.

The chapters on "Structural Protection" and "Shelters for Factories" have been developed, and new chapters have been added upon the supremely important question of "Fire Precautions" and on the closely interrelated problems of "Obscuration, Lighting, and Ventilation", which in warm climates are so difficult of solution.

The chapter on the Organisation, Training and Equipment of Factory A.R.P. Services, has been extensively rewritten in the light of the experiences of factories which have suffered attack.

At the end of the book is a series of 19 typical plans for Shelters, First Aid Centres, Control Posts, Wardens' Posts, Trailer Pump Houses, State Water Tanks, Black-out Shutters etc., selected after careful review from patterns which have proved most suitable and successful in actual air raids.

The five typical designs recommended for shelters include both slit trenches, brick-walled trenches above the surface of the ground, and, where required by conditions, surface, shelters by brick and reinforced concrete. It is also stressed that no attempt is emphasized that these types have been carefully selected, and should be adhered to. It is also stressed that no attempt should be made to roof existing trenches with such materials as sleepers, earth on planks, or reinforced concrete, as this raises great difficulties of ventilation and accessibility, besides being unsafe against earth shock.

Fire, unlike other agents of destruction, spreads rapidly from very small beginnings, so that the smallest match may start a devastating blaze. The enemy seeks to light as many matches in as many different places as possible. The object of the defence is to prevent small fires from obtaining a hold, partly by good factory discipline and the dispersal and proper storage of inflammable materials which are likely to catch fire, but chiefly by organizing and training Fire Watchers and Stirrup Pump Parties, to watch for incendiary bombs and deal with them before they can do any harm. In the background, however, must always be the trained Factory Fire Brigade with its Trailer Pump, hose, and plenty of water available to deal with any outbreak which may occur in spite of the vigilance of the Stirrup Pump Parties. Piped water supplies are so vulnerable that they must be distrusted. The only really safe water supply is a tank on or in the ground. In the case of fire, things may happen so quickly that it is useless for factories to rely on outside help. They must be responsible for their own defence.

The problem of obscuration, to render a factory invisible at night is a particularly difficult one with the high temperatures and humidity so often met with in India as it is essential to preserve tolerable conditions of ventilation and production lighting. The whole problem is surveyed but it is stressed that in many cases production lighting is barely adequate for present needs and cannot be further reduced. Tables of efficient lighting values are given.

Thus the only ultimately satisfactory means of obscuration is to darken all windows and roof lights and maintain a full scale of lighting inside. This raises problems of ventilation which are hard to solve. Various suggestions are made to overcome this difficulty.

It is absolutely essential that factories should have an efficiently organised and thoroughly trained complement of A.R.P. Services capable by their own efforts of coping with the effects of air attack on the scale expected. These services must be distributed about the factory in protected A.R.P. Posts and provided with all necessary equipment. An outline of the organisation and training is given, with drawings of A.R.P. Posts and approved Schedules of Equipment.

The morale of workers in the face of air attack depends largely on their education, discipline and leadership, and also on the arrangements made to meet their human needs in an emergency. All workers not merely A.R.P. personnel, should receive some training in A.R.P. masters should share in this equally with the men; and essential foodstuffs should be stored at each factory against a possible breakdown in supplies.

The Aryan Path

Editor: SOPHIA WADIA.

Principal Contents for December

A GREAT INDIAN ARTIST. Gurdial Mallik.

THE MAN & THE WORD. C.A.F. Rhys Davids.

FOLK SONGS, LEGENDS & MYSTICISM: IV.—Creation Myths. Devendra Satyarthi.

AMBITION—LEGITIMATE & ILLEGITIMATE. Elizabeth Cross.

CHRISTIANITY IN ENGLAND: II.—Orthodoxy or Liberalism. Leslie Belton.

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"Aryasangha". Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Managerial Office:
Ganpule Building, Raopura, Baroda.

BENGALI LITERATURE

BENGALI LITERATURE. By Annadasankar and Lila Ray. (The P. E. N. Books. The Indian literatures, No. 2. Published for the P. E. N. All-India Centre by the International Book House, Ash Lane, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay. Rs. 2/-)

This is the second of the P. E. N. Books on the Indian Literatures. The question of individual genius apart, a literature which could produce a Bankim, a Tagore and a Sarat Chandra within the span of a century must have potential creative vitality in its traditions from the past. To give an adequate account of this rich heritage, to assess in analytical clarity the contemporary output and then to support the Judgments with illustrations—all this within the brief scope of about 120 pages—is a feat which demands critical acumen and precision in expression. Well qualified for the work as both the authors are, they have achieved success in their undertaking. Shri Ray is a distinguished Bengali novelist and Shrimati Lila Ray has maintained close contact with contemporary literary movements and her translations are admirable.

The inclusion of a short but sufficiently representative anthology of old and modern Bengali literature at the end of these P. E. N. Books is an excellent idea. Without it the historical and critical portions of the book would have remained unillustrated. The anthology tests and verifies the critical pronouncements of the book, and makes enjoyable reading into the bargain. One only wishes it were larger still.

Altogether, BENGALI LITERATURE is valuable from many points of view.

A BOOK OF COUNSELS

NASIHAT NAMA of Imam Ghazzali, edited by Professor B. D. Verma, M. A., Fergusson College, Poona No. 4, Price Rs. 1-9-0 available from the editor.

This book has been compiled with the help of two rare manuscripts. It is an important addition to the ethical literature in Persian and Urdu, as it gives the sum and substance of the teachings of one of the greatest philosophers of Islam Imam Ghazzali. The editor has taken great pains in giving the Persian text, Urdu translation and a learned introduction dealing with the life of Ghazzali, in Urdu, which is illustrated with two small maps. A summary of the Counsels is given in English which has enhanced the value of the book as the English knowing persons also will be able to acquaint themselves with the thoughts of Ghazzali. The book deserves to be read by all persons irrespective of caste or creed, as it gives the rules of ideal conduct.

N. A. NADVI,

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES JOURNAL ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

The above journal, whose managing editor, happens to be Mr. J. N. Lahiri, is a fortnightly publication dealing with Law, management and business of companies. It is a very useful publication for those interested in the management and working of joint stock companies. It could be made more useful in case the managing editor were to deal with formations of new companies as their prospectuses are being published, criticising features of organisation which appear to him to be weak or objectionable. This service is being done in a very satisfactory manner by the Bombay Sharenolders' Association; but a publication, of this character can do an amount of good, particularly to Bengal where no such association exists, by dealing with new companies in some detail as stated above. The investing public in India has to be gradually and persistently educated and guided to invest their money in the industries of their country in such organisations as are promoted for the benefit of the industries in particular and the investors in general. The tendency in a number of cases, in case of our companies, is for the promoters to create vested interest in one form or other and overburdening the companies with heavy overhead charges in form of remunerations to Managing Agents or Managing Directors, consideration for services rendered in promotion and even in distribution of highly remunerated and important offices. The other direction in which care should be taken to investigate and criticise is in connection with the clauses of the Memorandum and Articles of Association. As these clauses form an agreement between the shareholders and the company, it is most important that they should be fair and just to both sides and not drafted with the idea of giving the promoters and the Management a one-sided advantage. If this is done, the service is bound to be appreciated by those most interested in our joint stock companies, namely, the investing public.

"S. R. D."

Maha-Rashtra Ichalkaranji Number

The Maha-Rashtra—(Marathi) monthly of Poona has brought out a special (joint October-November) number in honour of Shri Narayanrao Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, who celebrated the golden jubilee of his rule recently. The 175 pages of this number include a number of tributes to and articles and illustrations regarding the Chief Saheb and his various beneficent activities. Among the contributors will be found most of the leading public men of Maharashtra, which itself is an index of the wide popularity of the ruler. It is notorious, however, that there has been of late considerable unrest in certain sections of the Ichalkaranji people and the editor, Mr. P. R. Ambike would have been well-advised to include an impartial review of the regrettable situation in this number. Otherwise this publication may well serve as a topical compendium of the 50-year rule of Shri Narayanrao Babasaheb.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

LOUIS FISCHER

Three Booklets By Well-known American Author

IMPERIALISM UNMASKED, by Louis Fischer, Hindustan Hamara Publications, Bombay, Price Annas 8.

LENIN'S RUSSIA, by Louis Fischer. Padma Publications, Bombay, 48 pages, Price: Annas 8.

STALIN'S RUSSIA, by Louis Fischer. Padma Publications, Bombay. 52 pages, Price: Annas 8.

Louis Fischer is a name fresh in the memory of the Indian public—a name that many an Indian has learnt to regard with affection. His series of articles in "The Nation" of New York (which are now reprinted under the title "Imperialism Unmasked") told the truth about recent Indian developments, exposing the imperialistic intrigues behind the Cripps negotiations' failure. It is a complete vindication of the Indian demand for immediate freedom and, therefore should be read with interest by foreigners and Indians alike.

But Louis Fischer's real *forte* is Russia—a country in which he spent over a decade. He is one of those who went to the Soviet Union as ardent Russianophiles and returned bitter Russianophobes. In brief, Fischer dislikes "Stalin's Russia" as much as he liked "Lenin's Russia". It is not possible to discuss at length what Mr. Fischer has to say in criticism of the Stalin regime and just as impartial and able authorities can be quoted against him. Perhaps Mr. Fischer is so bitter because he loves Russia too much; perhaps he is disillusioned because he expected too much from the Soviet system; perhaps he is too subjective properly to evaluate the greatest social experiment in world history. Many of Mr. Fischer's observations (regarding absence of personal liberty in U.S.S.R., the OGPU, etc.) are possibly true but his sweeping condemnation of what he insists on calling "Stalin's dictatorship" has already been disproved by the facts of recent history. No people can fight under the banner of a "dictator", for the preservation of his tyranny so valiantly as the Soviet people are fighting today on the bloody banks of the Don and the Volga.

The two booklets are excerpts from Fischer's "Men And Politics"—a record of his impressions of Europe gathered in 15 years—and, therefore, provide nothing more than an extremely sketchy picture of the Soviet Union. They contain some interesting and unusual sidelights, no doubts, but it would be unwise to turn to them for any solid information about the U.S.S.R. Indeed, there is not a line in the two booklets to explain the miracle of the Soviet Union's epic resistance against Hitler's hordes!

But it is not unlikely that Mr. Fischer has changed his opinion, because it must be mentioned that during his stay in Bombay he expressed whole-hearted sympathy with the Soviets and unstinting admiration for the heroism of the Red Army.

K. A. ABBAS.

QUININE

(Sulphate—5 grs.)

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500—Rs. 27|-

AMERICAN DRUG CO.
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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Once again it was in the local train. Just yesterday. At a certain railway station, some ladies and gentlemen entered the compartment. In a lady's lap was her child. It was crying....I felt drawn towards the child: So very sweet, so very loving it appeared!

The lady and her companions occupied seats. The child was still crying. Maybe it did not like the crowd and was feeling suffocated. Maybe it was hungry. Maybe it wanted to sleep. Maybe something else.

The child was brought near the door. In its mouth was put a sucker. It still felt restless and continued to cry. The mother slapped it once, twice, thrice, directing in a harsh tone: "Shut up!"

Evidently the lady was not a mere literate person. She seemed to be sufficiently educated. That was clear from her dress, and the English words. She uttered. I wonder though if the child understood her and her English!

Now how could slapping the child or ordering it to "Shut up" help? I can realise, the mother was feeling bothered. But why should she have lost her patience like that?

There was another young lady with the party. She took the child in her lap. There was anger yet on the other lady's face. This lady tried to pacify the child and used soothing words.

That worked like a miracle. The child soon stopped crying and closed its eyes to sleep. When at another station I saw the party leaving the compartment, the child was still fast asleep. Why could we all not learn pacifying methods and stop using repression?

* * *

Sind Flood Relief

I gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following further donations received for the Sind Flood Relief Fund:—

Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, Rs. 10; Miss Kusum Gopaldas Udeshi, Mrs. Devkunvarben Champsey, and Messrs. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, Dhanji Deosey, Maneklal Amulakhrai, Shamji Narbheram Parekh, Chhotalal Bhaichand Vora, Harilal Ramji, Lakhamsey Gellabhai and Dahyalal Makanji Zaveri, Rs. 5 each; Mr. Vasant Wandrekar, Rs. 2; Mr. B. P. Trivedi, Sisters Manvanti Nemidas, Vimla Nemidas, Damyanti Dwarkaras, Bhanumati Rasilal and Vasanti Rasiklal, and Brothers Talaksi Nemidas, Purshottam Nemidas, Amarchand Nemidas, Shivlal Nemidas, Gunvantrai Nemidas, Chittaranjan Jayantilal Chandrakant S. Shah, and Navinchandra Jethalal, Re. 1 each; Previously acknowledged, Rs. 349-4; Total, Rs. 425-4.

* * *

"Tomorrow I'll Do It"

"To-morrow," he promised his conscience,
"to-morrow I mean to be good;
To-morrow I'll think as I ought to,
to-morrow I'll do as I should;
To-morrow I'll conquer the habit that
hold me from heaven away."
But ever his conscience repeated one
word, and one only "To-day",
To-morrow, to-morrow, to-morrow thus
day after day it went on;
To-morrow, to-morrow, to-morrow, till
youth, like a vision was gone:
Till age and his passion had written
the message of fate on his brow;
And forth from the shadows came Death,
with the pitiless syllable "Now."

—Denis A. McCarthy.

* * *

Still Puzzled

"How are you getting on with your arithmetic. Rastuus?" the teacher asked the little boy.

"Well, I'se learned to add up de nothings, but de figures still worry me a wee bit, miss!" replied little Rastus.

* * *

A Fine Catch

Sis. Hilla Dadina suggests that the following "catch" may be tried:—

When you are having tea with a chum, ask him which hand he stirs his tea with.

It doesn't matter whether the reply is left or right, because you simply say:

"That's funny! I always stir mine with a spoon!"

* * *

Humorous Interpretations

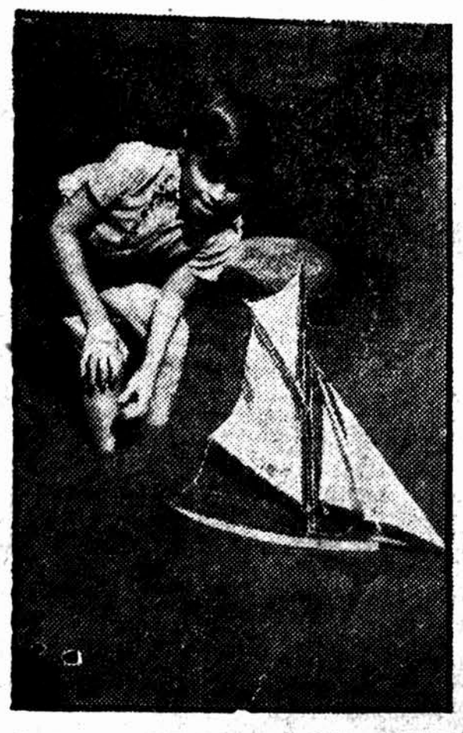
The following humorous definitions of certain words have been sent by Bro. Virendra D. Adhiya (Dadar):—

Clock—Murmuring guide.
Crow—Distinguished singer.
Mirror — Cameraman without studio.
Fund Box—Civilised begging-pot.
Table—Shop of varieties.
Examination — Students' dear enemy.
Fever—Uninvited guest.
Battery—Magic fire.
War—Madman's business.
Ass—Popular obedient servant.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Bindu

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Nilkanth are very active workers of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari.

Sisters Sheila and Chitra.



HAPPY CHILDREN AND THEIR HOBBIES. —Photos by B. F. Ferreira.

A NEW WORLD, HAPPY, SAFE, AND FREE!

By PHILIP NOEL BAKER, M.P.

One day in March of 1895 two men sat together in the moonlight on a sledge in the frozen icefields of the Arctic Sea—they were farther North than anyone had ever been before. One of them was Fridtjof Nansen, a famous athlete, a scientist and a man of letters, and now the leader of the Norwegian expedition to find the Pole; the other was Otto Sverdrup, the captain of Nansen's ship, the 'Fram'.

It was Nansen who had conceived the expedition's bold and novel plan. Almost with one accord the scientists and explorers of every nation had denounced him. He listened to his critics, but he was certain that he was right, and he went on. And they were already victors, Nansen and Sverdrup, as they sat together in the glittering icefields beneath the Arctic moon. Everything had happened as Nansen had foreseen—he was farther North than any earlier expedition.

Thirty years later I worked for Nansen in the League of Nations. Repatriating half-a-million abandoned prisoners of war, bringing food to the famine-stricken Russian millions on the Volga, exchanging Greek and Turkish populations, settling a million-and-a-quarter Greek refugees—every time some great new task was laid upon him the experts and the 'practical politicians' told us that the thing was hopeless; failure this time, they said, was certain, no such thing as he proposed had been tried in international politics before.

Nansen's Rules

Every time Nansen listened to the difficulties and objections which they made; every time he overcame them. His successes were not an accident. He once told me the rules by which, in his explorations and at Geneva, his work was done. There were three of them, and they were very simple:

'Never stop because you are afraid—you are never so likely to be wrong.'

'Never keep a line of retreat—it is a wretched invention.'

'The difficult is what takes a little time; the impossible is what takes a little longer.'

When people tell me that the Peace Aims of the United Nations, the pledges of the Atlantic Charter, are Utopian, or visionary, or idealistic—or whatever contemptuous expression they may use—I think of the things which the experts called impossible, but which I saw Nansen do; and I remember the rules by which he did them.

The Governments of the United Nations have declared in the Atlantic Charter that it is their purpose to end the great evils by which every nation in every continent has been scourged—war, poverty, preventable disease, ignorance, squalor, and unemployment. There are still some people in this country who say: 'It can't be done.' They are the 'realists', as they are pleased to call themselves—materialists would be a truer name.

We have listened to the 'realists' for twenty years; and on every serious issue they have been wrong.

They were wrong for the narrowest and the meanest reasons; because they thought evil more real than good; because they believed in the folly and cowardice and greed of human beings more than in their courage, their generosity, their love of justice, and their common sense.

Every thinking man in this country to-day believes that such 'realists' are discredited for good and all. There is among the people of Great Britain a deep, united, fervent determination that the pledges of the Atlantic Charter shall be fulfilled.

If you came to Britain you wouldn't perhaps hear as much discussion about those pledges as I have led you to expect. Turning the tide of war against the Axis is still, for all of us, the supreme objective, the inescapable preliminary to constructive thought on peace. But we know that victory, unless it brings us fundamental changes, will soon turn to dust and ashes in our mouths. As our Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, said recently, we are all looking beyond victory to the work that our generation will still have to do.

We know that the Atlantic Charter is a stupendous event in the history of mankind. The 'realists' say that it is vague and sketchy; that they don't know what it means. What utter nonsense! If they don't know what it means they haven't read it. Never were great purposes set down in such plain and forthright words. Within its eight clauses stand all the great principles,

(Continued on page 21)

Vicar's wife: "Another button off your coat John, and you know there's a shortage."

Vicar: "Never mind, my dear. I expect there'll be one in the collection on Sunday."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I once loved a girl who made a complete fool of me."

"What a lasting impression some girls make."

* * *

A company of recruits, having been issued with new boots, went for a route march to "run them in." At the end of the march, one man was missing.

When eventually rounded up and asked where he had been he replied:—

"My boots were tied together, sergeant, so I couldn't get along as fast as the other chaps."

* * *

A man went to a mental specialist.

"What seems to be the trouble?" asked the doctor.

The patient responded by vigorously brushing imaginary things off his arm, explaining "See? I have dragons on my sleeve!"

The specialist, backing away, screamed:

"Well you don't have to brush them off on me!"

* * *

The old man fishing from the river bank landed a pike about two feet long, but threw it back. Later he caught a large roach. This he also threw back.

Five minutes later he caught a small perch, and put it into his bag. As he rose to go a fellow fisherman asked him why he had thrown two beautiful fish back and kept a small one.

"Well," he replied, "my frying's pan only nine inches wide!"

* * *

"You seem very quiet to-night, Roland," said the pretty girl. "Are —are you sure you love me?"

"Love you?" Roland exclaimed. "Good Heavens, Rhoda, when we were saying good-bye at the gate last night your dog bit a piece out of my leg, and I didn't even notice it till I got home!"

* * *

A Hollywood magnate was a very poor golfer, and ignorant as well. One day he was going round with a bishop and had a real off-day. After every foozle he would indulge in a hearty burst of profanity.

The bishop, very shocked, admonished him.

"If you don't respect me, sir," he said. "you should at least respect the cloth."

"Cloth, nothing!" snarled the other. "We ain't playing billiards!"

"George looks worried to-day. What's wrong with him?"

"Oh, he's been contesting his wife's will."

"His wife's will? I didn't know she was dead."

"She isn't."

* * *

"A more devoted couple I never met," said Mrs. Robinson to her neighbour. "They got so hot in an argument as to which one loved the other most that they're not on speaking terms."

* * *

"On the day on which my wedding occurred—"

"You'll pardon the correction, but affairs such as marriages, receptions, dinners, and things of that sort 'take place.' Only calamities 'occur.' You see the distinction?"

"Yes, I see. As I was saying, the day on which my wedding occurred—"

* * *

What's that piece of string tied round your finger for, Bill?"

"That's a knot. Forget-me-not is a flower. With flour you make bread, and with bread you have cheese. This is to remind me to but some pickled onions."

* * *

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed the sympathetic visitor, "is your poor husband still in bed, then?"

"Well, yes", was the reply. He's really quite all right, but when the doctor came two months ago, he said James mustn't get up on any account until he said he could, and we rather think the doctor must have gone into the Army."

The chorus girl was telling the other girls in the dressing-room all about her birthday party.

"You should have seen the cake," she told her companions. "It was marvellous. There were seventeen candles on it—one for each year."

There was a disbelieving silence for a moment or two, then her best friend smiled.

"Seventeen candles, eh?" she purred. "What did you do—burn them at both ends?"

* * *

The thrifty wife had persuaded her husband to buy a small cask of beer instead of going each evening to the local pub.

When he had drunk the first glass his wife said, "Now John lad, you can reckon you've saved a penny."

"You're right lass," replied John. "I'll draw another one and make it two-pence we've saved. At this rate I'll soon be able to buy thee a fur coat."

* * *

A small boy had declined prunes so vociferously as to raise the whole matter to one of discipline rather than a pardonable foible. His mother told him that God would probably be displeased at his display of disobedience.

Later in the evening there came a heavy thunderstorm and mother grasped this opportunity of going upstairs to heal the breach. She found the mutineer standing in front of the window in an attitude of disgust.

"Huh!" he said, defiantly as a terrific peal of thunder shook the house, "all that fuss about four prunes."

"Harry I can't stop. I'm going to try to get something for my husband."

"Really dear! I do hope you get a good offer."

"How many times shall I bow?" said the novice entertainer at the battalion variety show.

"Bow?" said the stage manager. "No bowing for you mate; you'll have to duck."

* * *

Smith was in his den with a few of his friends talking about his wife and her peculiarities.

"I have thought for some time," he said, "that my wife is utterly devoid of taste, but the other day she put on a new dress which was atrocious beyond words. I daren't, of course, say a word about it, and dared hardly look at it, but as she went out I went to the window to have another look at her and—"

At this juncture his wife entered suddenly.

"And the funniest part of the whole affair," continued Smith, without showing the least embarrassment, "was that they found the cat eleven days later on the top of Eiffel Tower!"

And Mrs. Smith still does not understand what there was in that ridiculous statement to make them all laugh so uproariously.

* * *

"Do you know", said a dance-band fan to her friend, "that some crooners are paid £5,000 a year?"

"Why", said the friend, "that's half what the Prime Minister gets!"

"I know it is—and the Prime Minister can't croon a note."

* * *

"What's the matter?"

"Oh, my husband is so absent-minded. After breakfast he left a tip on the table, and when I handed him his hat he gave me another tip."

"Well that's nothing to worry about. Just force of habit."

"That's what worries me. He kissed me when I gave him his overcoat."

* * *

With hardly a pause for breath, the annoyed woman was telling her husband exactly what she thought of him. Then suddenly she realised that he had not uttered a word.

"Well, haven't you anything to say?" she snapped, angrily.

The husband, who was a Posts and Telegraph official looked up with an interested smile.

"I was thinking, my dear, that if you'd sent all that by telegram it would have cost you nearly Rs. 50."

BRITISH SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIA

Co-ordination Of Resources

In September 1940, Britain was sorely pressed to make good the heavy losses in war materials she had sustained in France. To-day, in the space of those two years—years of battle in many theatres of war—she has succeeded in building up a vast arsenal, enough not only for her own needs, but also to help supply those of her mighty Russian ally.

British tanks are shipped to the U.S.S.R. at the rate of 50 every week. For every hundred planes Britain promised her companion in arms, she has sent 111, as good measure. And she has sent many a hundred and eleven. Moreover, an endless flow of essential raw materials—aluminium, rubber, copper, tin, wool, lead, jute, shellac, cobalt and many others—pour forth from the British Isles, to reach Soviet factories ia one or other of the two main supply routes. Everything that Britain undertook to send has been despatched to Russia, from the last ounce of phosphorus, to the last yard of army cloth. That is one of the ways in which two great nations make common cause to defeat the common foe.

Nazi Losses

Then, too, the Anglo-Soviet forces are slowly, but inexorably, draining Germany of a commodity for which the Nazis can supply no 'ersatz' substitute—man-power. Nazi losses on the Eastern battle-front are colossal.

These losses have increased enormously. At the same time Britain, for her part, is forcing at least 1,500,000 able-bodied Nazis to remain away from the Russian front—they are kept fully occupied on coastal defence, as well as on anti-aircraft and civil defence work.

Blockade Tells

Furthermore, the British blockade is playing an important part in increasing Germany's man-power problem. Huge quantities of war materials must now be made synthetically by the Nazis—a method that is highly extravagant in its use of men. For instance, to produce the 4,000,000 tons of synthetic petrol needed every year the Nazis must employ not only 100,000 workers in the actual factories, but 50,000 miners in the pits who must first of all bring up the necessary coal. And petrol, of course, is but one of the commodities which Germany is forced to produce by synthesisation.

On land, the effects of Britain's blockade are even greater—the lack of imported foodstuffs and fertilisers has forced the Nazis to employ 4,300,000 extra farm hands to grow the same amount of crops she produced in 1939. Altogether, it has been estimated reliably that no fewer than 5,000,000 Nazi workers, who might otherwise be directing their efforts to the support of the German forces in Russia, must now try and make good the deficiencies caused by the British stranglehold.

Sergt: "When I said 'as you were' why didn't you go as you were?"
Recruit: "I'd forgotten 'ow I was, sir!"

Canvasser: "I was told I should find Mr Jones at home about now."
She: "So you will if you go round to the Dog and Duck."

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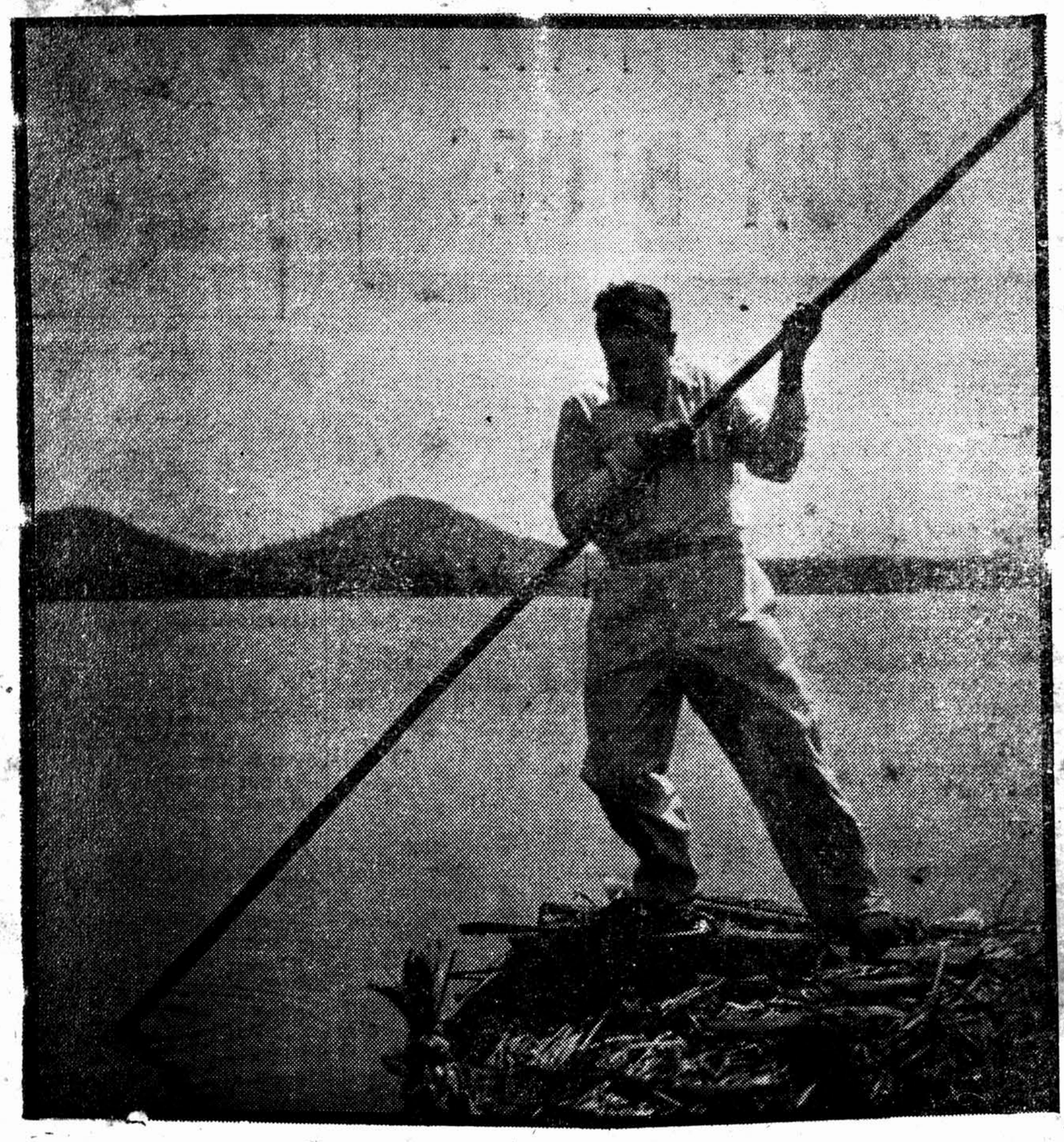

PUNTER

—*B. Bhansali*

★

(BELOW)

ARCHERS

—*Moorthy Vasan*

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